MAINE FARMER

AGRICULTURE MECHANIC ARTS GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

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"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

MANURE FROM THE SEA.

The ocean seems to be a vast reservoir of products, from which may be taken an almost unlimited supply of material, by which to replenish the exhausted fertility of the earth. Notwithstanding those dwelling on the seaboard have been so conversant with it, they, in fact, know but little about it. We have never had a doubt that its waters, saline and nauseous as they are, might be used advantageously in some kind of compost. A series of experiments however, would be necessary to test its merits and demerits in regard to such use.

Sea weeds have been used for manure for centuries, but the use of them is confined to the vicinity of the shore. Fish have also been used for dressing near the shores where they are caught, but generally in such a way as to make them a nuisance, on account of the nauseous stench they send out, rather than by a proper and suitable preparation of them, so as to be transported to a distance and used at pleasure.

It has more than once been proposed by men who have thought upon the subject, to adopt some method of a chemical character, by which it could be put into a suitable shape for manures. To so prepare them as to save their peculiar ingredients, that make them valuable for dressing land.

Within a few years, experiments have led to the adoption of a mode of manufacturing a sort of guano of them, which may be barrelled up and sent to any distance. Perhaps an account of this fact may be of service to those of our readers and friends who live on the seacoast, if no others.

In 1851, Mons. De Molon, a Frenchman, established a manufactory of fish manure in Newfoundland. He has since in company with Mons. Thurneysen established a similar manufactory on the coast of France.

The Central Agricultural Society of France, have had their attention turned to this last manufactory, and appointed a committee to visit it and examine its products.

This committee have made a report in detail, and we are indebted to the Rural New Yorker for the following extract from it:

"The apparatus used in the manufacture consists of a steam engine of ten horse power, and a steam boiler of eighteen horse power; two double coppers, hung on gudgeons, for cooking the fish by heat; twenty-four lever presses, to press the fish after cooking; a rasp similar to those used in beet sugar manufactories; a large stove, heated by one of Chaussenot's calorifiers; and a conic mill, similar to a coffee or gypsum mill.

The fish or refuse is first put into the inner receptacle of the boiler, which contains about 1000 lbs. The change being completed, and the copper hermetically sealed, a jet of steam is introduced between the outer and inner sides, heated to about 3½ atmospheres. The steam circulates between the two sides of the boiler, which are only about two inches apart, and into a tube eight inches in diameter, placed upright in the inner boiler. An hour suffices to complete the cooking; when, by an easy movement, the copper is made to turn upon the gudgeons, the steam escapes, and by the removal of the lid the cooked fish falls on the floor. It is then pressed, and afterwards rasped up as fine as possible, and the pulp conveyed to the drying room, which is of peculiar construction; but our space forbids a description. After drying, it is thrown into a mill, by which it is reduced to a powder, 'perfectly dry and fine,' ready for transportation and use.

The *personnel* of the establishment consists of six men and ten children; the consumption of coals 506 lbs. per day. The amount of manure made per day is about five tons. The water pressed out of the cooked fish is allowed to cool, when the oil which rises to the surface is skimmed off. One hundred pounds of fresh fish afford two and a half pounds of oil, which sells readily at about ten cents per lb. *The price charged for the fish manure is thirty-four dollars per ton.* It contains 12 per cent. of nitrogen, (equal to 14½ per cent. of ammonia,) and 22 per cent. of phosphate of lime. Good Peruvian guano contains say 16 per cent. of ammonia and 25 per cent. of phosphate of lime, and sells in this country, at present, for $50 per ton.—English authorities agree in estimating the value of phosphate of lime in guano at two cents per lb. (In coprolite, apatite, animal charcoal, &c., it can be purchased for less than one cent per lb.) The 25 lbs. phosphate of lime, therefore, in 100 lbs. of Peruvian guano is worth only 50 cents, consequently we pay $2 for 16 lbs. of ammonia. This would leave the ammonia worth 12½ cts. per lb. Applying these figures to the fish manure, its value per 100 lbs. would be

22 lbs. phosphate of lime at 2 cts. per lb.	$0 44
14½ lbs. of ammonia at 12½ cts. per lb.	1 81
	$2 25

Or, when Peruvian guano is worth $50 per ton, this fish manure is worth $45 per ton. It will be seen that we have allowed nothing for ingredients of guano other than phosphate and ammonia. The fish manure would contain as much of these as the guano, and, therefore, in estimating the comparative value of the two manures, we may leave them both out of the calculation without affecting its accuracy. If Peruvian guano is worth $50 per ton, this fish manure is worth $45 per ton, and therefore is much the cheaper fertilizer, since it is sold at $34 per ton.

Messrs. De Nolan and Thurneysen propose to establish factories similar to that at Concarneau on other points of the French coast, as well as on the coast of Newfoundland, and on coasts in the North Sea, which they estimate will furnish upwards of three hundred thousand tons per annum, or 'at least equal to that which is extracted from the Peruvian Islands in the form of guano.' The factory at Newfoundland, in its present condition, can make, it is said, 10,000 tons of fish manure per annum."

The question now arises, are there not situations on the coast of Maine, where menhadens and the refuse of more valuable fish can be manufactured into valuable manure, in the same way,—what says our friend "Amon," who dwelleth by the sea side?

A fish manure factory has been started in Rhode Island by Mr. Halliday. In the Massachusetts Plowman of the 10th inst., is a report of the discussion at one of the Legislative Agricultural meetings in Boston, where we find Dr. Chas. F. Jackson discoursing, among other things, of fish manures, as follows:—

Tons of fish, containing animal matter, were annually thrown away on our coasts. It was surprising, for all this was better than guano. Mr. Halliday has established a large factory in Rhode Island for the manufacture of an artificial guano from the menhaden fish, of which there was a great supply.

They were soaked in a mixture of one-twelfth sulphuric acid and eleven-twelfths water. In effect they were pickled. Then they were dried, ground up in a mill and mixed with gypsum, peat, chalk, or pulverized marble.

The oil of the menhaden is valuable. The fish are steamed slightly and pressed in cakes. After the oil is saved the refuse makes in the way described, a manure as good, if not better than Peruvian guano, and we have ample means of making it on our own coast.

Mr. S. B. Halliday, of Providence, said he had used from one to six or eight tons annually. He had been experimenting carefully and found it cheaper to buy guano at $55 per ton, than to cart stable manure. He had found the latter to be rather costly.

Three years ago he began to use the fish. These menhaden fish were very plenty. Could procure them to almost an unlimited extent. In a few hours they were changed into a sort of paste. They must be composted and prepared scientifically as described, because decomposition takes place so soon with them.

They would in a very short time smell so badly they could not be carried inland. Yet by this prickling process the smell was at once arrested, absorbed and retained in the compost.

There is an incorporated company in which Mr. Halliday stated he was interested, and he wished others to join and take shares.

OFFICERS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

NORTH FRANKLIN. Officers of the North Franklin Agricultural Society for the ensuing year, chosen March 7th, 1855:—

President—B. F. Eastman.

Vice Presidents—J. Dyer, J. W. Porter, and James Davis, Jr.

Recording & Corresponding Secretary—M. W. Dutton, Phillips.

Treasurer—Winthrop Norton.

Trustees—Enoch Craig, B. F. Eastman, A. Willard, Sheldon H. Beal, and Sam'l Whitney.

Collectors—Daniel W. Graffum, Elias Sweet, Elbridge True, Wm. C. Cushman, Joseph Sawyer, and Wm. Hoar.

NORTH AROOSTOOK. At the annual meeting of the North Aroostook Agricultural Society, the following officers were elected:—

President—Joseph Blake.

Vice Presidents—Veranus Chandler, Jonathan Hopkinson, G. F. Sampson.

Recording & Corresponding Secretary—B. Cummings.

Trustees—Eldridge Knights, John N. Trueworthy, W. A. Vaughan.

Treasurer—Joel Bean.

Agent & Collector—Joseph D. Pike.

WEST SOMERSET. At the annual meeting of the members of the West Somerset Agricultural Society, holden at Madison Bridge, March 3, 1855, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. William R. Flint, North Anson.

Vice President—Jesse Hilton, Anson.

Secretary & Treasurer—William B. Snow, Madison.

Trustees—Nathan Weston, Madison; John M. Wood, Norridgewock; Samuel W. Tinkham, Anson; W. W. Waugh, Starks; Joshua Burns, Madison.

For the Maine Farmer.

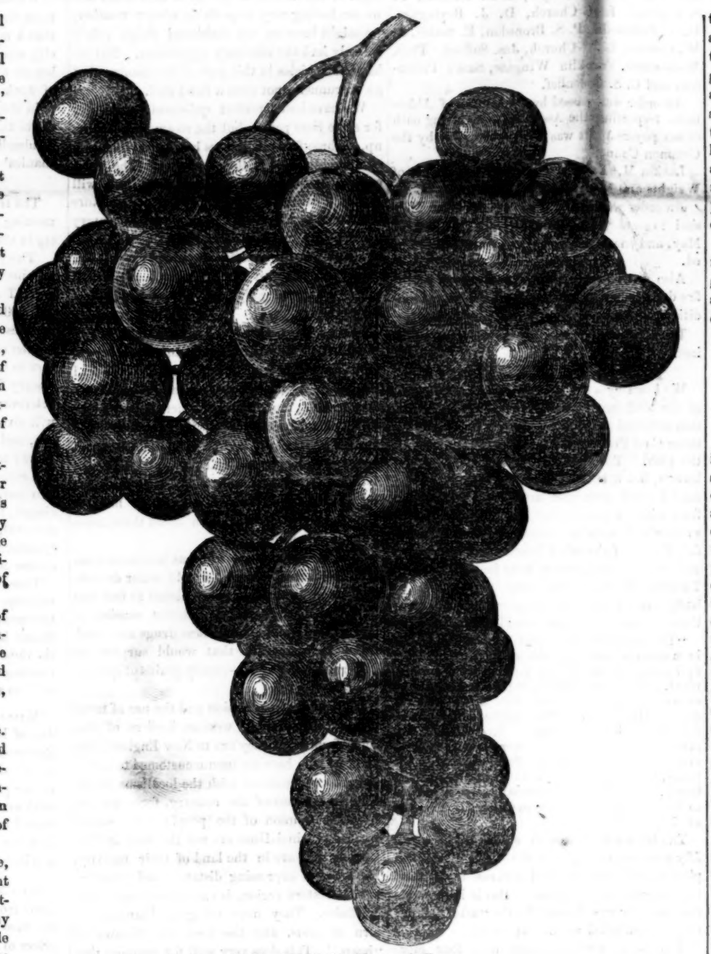
BLACK KNOT IN PLUM TREES.

MR. EDITOR:—There is not, perhaps, a locality in the State, where the plum tree has grown more vigorously, produced more abundantly, or been raised with less labor than at this place. Our soil and climate appeared perfectly adapted to its successful and satisfactory cultivation.—Within a few years, the black knot has made its appearance. I have some fine trees in my garden, now presenting a loathsome, forbidding appearance, principally the result of last season. I must either dig up, head down and engraft anew, or head down for a natural formation.—Which do you recommend? J. W. K. N.

Camden, March 8, 1855.

NOTE. If the main bodies of the trees are vigorous, cut off and graft again. ED.

BURNT CLAY is now extensively used, in some sections of the country, as a manure for garden soil. It is generally prepared, I believe, by first accumulating a *quantum sufficit* of woody matter, and covering it with clay. The mass is then ignited, and burnt till the wood is reduced to coal and ashes, similar to the manner pursued in coal burning. The charcoal, ashes and clay thus furnished, constitute an excellent dressing, and produce highly beneficial effects on both crop and soil. [N. E. Farmer.



A Cluster of the Concord Grape.

CONCORD GRAPE.

One of the most remarkable instances recently, of success in the grape culture, is the production of a new variety of this delicious fruit, that bids fair to rival all others hitherto produced, for qualities which fit it for open culture in New England. These qualities are—vigor of growth, hardiness, great size, beauty and fruitfulness.

It was first raised from seed by Mr. Bull, of Concord, Massachusetts. It is true that it has not yet been tested in every situation, good, bad, and indifferent, as the Isabella grape has, but wherever it has been grown it has hitherto been found to be superior to that old favorite (the Isabella,) in growth, productiveness, and early ripening.

We present our readers this week, with a representation of one of its clusters.

Hovey gives the following description of this grape:—

Bunch, large, long, neither compact nor loose, handsomely shouldered; *berries*, roundish, large, three-quarters of an inch in diameter, sometimes measuring an inch; *skin*, thin, very dark, covered with a thick blue bloom; *flesh*, very juicy, nearly or quite free from pulp; *flavor*, rich saccharine, and sprightly, with much of the delicious aroma of the Catawba; *vine*, very vigorous, making strong wood; *leaves*, very large, thick, strongly nerved, not much lobed, and wholly beneath.

We have received the following communication from a gentleman who has cultivated it:—

"The great want of New England has been a good table and wine grape, which should be perfectly hardy, prolific, and early. Some years since, E. W. Bull, of Concord, Mass., turned his attention to raising seedling grapes with a view to supply this deficiency, and the Concord is the successful result of his labors. It was raised from the "Vitis Labrusca" of New England, and is the second generation from its prototype.

It is very large, bunches having been exhibited the last season much larger than the published cut, and very handsome, being covered with a fine blue bloom, while the ground color is a ruddy black; in size and beauty it resembles the Black Hamburg.

It adheres strongly to the stem, and is therefore well adapted for marketing, is very early, ripening its fruit three or four weeks earlier than the Isabella, growing in the same vineyard, and two weeks earlier than the Diana, growing by its side.

In quality, it is equal, if not superior to the Isabella, most people prefer its sweet vinous flavor, to the musky flavor of the Isabella; it has very little pulp, but an abundant juice, is perfectly hardy, a prodigious grower, and prolific to a fault. It makes also a very delicate and agreeable wine. VITIS."

We also copy the following communication from the New England Farmer:—

"This new grape has been much extolled in the agricultural and horticultural journals of the country. How justly it merrits what has been said in its praise, there are, of course, various opinions. This is to be expected of every new thing that comes up. Too many people are habitually prone, by nature, or otherwise, to use other people's judgment and reason, instead of their own. Such seldom know what to love or prize till some friend or neighbor tells them. So, oftentimes, new, useful and valuable improvements pass unheeded by them. So it is, and so we may expect it to be. Well, be it so. It is well enough to be duly conservative; but one should be sufficiently careful not to lose too much by the means, as I fear very many will in the matter of the Concord Grape.

One of your correspondents, I see, thinks it will take ten or fifteen years to establish the reputation or value of this grape. Well, let him wait that time, with his "place prepared," before he procures one, and see how much he will gain by it. I do not believe any such length of time is required to test its value. I believe it has already been sufficiently tested. As good judges as are to be found in such matters—who have watched its progress year by year, and side by side with the Isabella and Diana, are *sufficiently* convinced of its great superiority. I have watched this grape with much interest for some years. I *know* of its delicious flavor, its hardihood, its vigorous growth and early fruitage. I have eaten freely of the fruit of the vine, and have tasted of the wine made thereof, and am free to confess that I would willingly subscribe to and sanction the most laudatory article that has ever been written in its favor. I have read what has been written *pro* and *con* about this grape.

Some articles have been true, just and honest; others have been anything but such—more of unhealthy disposition than of truth in them, and may be a little of what might go by a worse name. But these and the motives may be little minded. Self-interest gives people, sometimes, strong prejudices, and makes them appear dishonest and ungentlemanly. Yet such manifestations will have no bad effect upon any who know the grape or its originator.

Aside from all its worth as a first-rate table grape, it would be difficult to rate its value merely as a wine grape for New England. A more delicious wine than comes from it, I certainly never tasted, or wish to taste; and take it altogether, it will be a difficult matter to produce another grape combining *so many good qualities*. In so saying, I know I speak the minds of the best judges of its merits. So I am sure it will prove.

I write this article of my own free will; unsolicited and unbeknown to Mr. Bull. Mr. B. is a truthful and very worthy gentleman, one who may be safely relied upon. I have no interest in speaking thus laudatory of the Concord Grape. I do it because I know that thereby I do a good work for any one I may thus induce to purchase and grow it. There are many luxuries that may well and profitably be dispensed with; but the Concord Grape is not one of them. It is an indispensable article. Whosoever tries it fairly will agree with me, I am sure.

I see, by an advertisement in your paper, that the price has been reduced from five to three dollars the single plant, and twenty-four dollars per dozen. If Mr. B. can afford to do so, I am glad; but I should hardly think his prices remunerative, considering all the labor, trouble and expense he has incurred in its procuration, and propagation. At any rate, whether he is remunerated or not, he will have the happiness of knowing that he has done his country much valuable service.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me assure you that I never enjoyed a seat upon any cushioned mahogany half so much as a seat upon the ground under one of Mr. B.'s vines, loaded with ripe, luscious grapes. Here one might be tempted to break the commandments if anywhere. To while away an hour here of a pleasant day in September—eat grapes and chat with Mr. Bull, of the wonderful and beautiful phenomena of the vegetable kingdom. One never gets a more realising sense of the feelings of father Adam when leaving his vines and fruit trees, than comes when retiring from such a feast.

Now every one who has a house and garden, can have just such vines to sit under, just such fruit to eat, and such a place for meditation. Such things are good preachers, and better teachers of Divine revelations to our physical and spiritual bodies than many great-salaried theologians, for they root the relics of mythology and barbarism out of us much faster. They are also grand physicians to the physical and spiritual man, for they purify the stomach and the blood, and thus bring the soul to light and liberty. I can easily imagine why Mr. Bull is a happier man than the President, or any other man who recommends people to "conquer their prejudices" against slavery, to gain the "White" or any other house.

Now let me say to any one who may by any means have been induced to discredit my report, go, as I have done, and see for yourself. I can assure such they will not go away empty or disappointed."

For the Maine Farmer.

AN ESSAY ON NEAT CATTLE.

The Best Breed for Maine.

BY PRESUMPSCOT.

Although we are all ready to admit that there is something real and tangible in the idea of a successful culture and improvement of our neat cattle, something that can be intelligibly talked about and readily understood; and although, every day, we find our thoughts and conversations are more or less upon this subject; yet, I presume, there are very few of us who have so earnestly and carefully considered the subject as to have matured a self-satisfying mode of procedure. Apart, as we are here, from any opportunity of observing the success, good or ill, of those few individuals in this country, who have the inclination, ability, and perseverance requisite to obtain decisive results in this matter; and informed only by report of the great things accomplished here and there, by some great (because perhaps wealthy) stock fanciers, who, following only the dictates of their tastes and fancies, and studying only to reproduce fine animals, have been as regardless of enormous outlays and current expenditures, as of the utter want of adaptation to soil and climate, which such herds most generally evince; we feel ourselves to be groping in the dark when we attempt to turn our thoughts to a strictly practical course, profitable to pursue, and within the means of a New England farmer to adopt, at the start.

These fine pets of the stock fancier, held up for our admiration, by city farmers and self-styled agricultural papers and books, we are told to look at, and thus learn new obligations; to obtain, and make great fortunes by so doing: Well, we must admire, perhaps we covet them: but what do they teach us? What progress toward a knowledge of the stock best suited to our farms, can we make by hearing of their surpassing beauty and excellence! Better might they hold up, for our imitation, the most magnificent marble palaces of Italy, and say it is as easy for farmers to live in splendid as in squalid dwellings; for then we would not waste time and money in ascertaining that the cost of the material was as far out of our reach as would be the fabric itself if we possessed that material. We cannot afford to heed the advice of those in-door farmers. Nor may we fall into the too common error of judging a class by some one or two specimens which we, without knowledge of their antecedents, perchance ourselves, see; for if they should be poor, we might, perhaps, condemn the first step into healthy and permanently improved stock, well suited to soil and climate; if good, and we adopted them, it might be only after years of trouble and expense, that we discovered those fine animals to have been mere accidents, as remarkable of their breed as of their kind. We should be very cautious about information first obtained upon any subject, for the mental soil will grow weeds as readily as grain, if we suffer the seed to be drilled in, and we are exposed to every error and prejudice of any mind which teaches ours; we should not defer to any man's opinions until we are satisfied that he has the ability to form them from sufficient accurate knowledge of facts; and even then, may we not better require of him substantiated but unencumbered facts, and obtain directly from them our own notions? "In the multitude of counselors there is safety," and "without counsel purposes are disappointed." How true it is that, to become thoroughly acquainted with a subject, we must not rely upon the knowledge of one individual, however learned, or upon one fact, however comprehensive. Observant of the sentiment by these proverbs, let us obtain all the light we can, with regard to the different breeds of neat cattle within our reach and means, and after careful comparison, candidly, and, if possible, without prejudice, deduce our own conclusions and decide which we will adopt as our own; then considering ourselves safe and without fear of disappointment, act unhesitatingly, and with determination, until we have a stock in this neighborhood which shall speak well for us, and to which we can, with laudable pride, refer as an unanswerable argument to any one disposed to combat our views or cavil at our choice. A self sustained stock, possessing inherent properties which shall enable us to anticipate with absolute certainty, those qualities we most desire to possess; and, with proper care, steadily advancing from good to better, with each successive generation. This we may obtain; there is not a doubt of it in the mind of any man who has given this subject the least consideration. The well known axiom that "like produces like," is the grand principle upon which the whole system is based; the progeny will infallibly inherit the mingled qualities, good and bad, of its progenitors; and although the progress may be slow, from the present low condition of our stock, to a future completely sure; "blood will tell," and the very fact of its being gradual, secures healthy and permanent advancement. Let us but start correctly, afterwards manage carefully and judiciously, and we cannot anticipate too much. Once having obtained our stock, we can breed to milk, to fat, or to work, as our interest or pleasure may dictate.

In the following descriptions of three breeds of neat cattle, either of which, by clubbing together, we may easily obtain, I have kept strictly to the very words of such authorities, in my possession, as I deem standard; they are Stevens, Skinner, Allen, those of Rees' Cyclopedia, etc.; no part of either description originated with me, but all are results of great and intelligent experience and eminently reliable. My desire is to place the several breeds in fair juxtaposition; although my own opinion was formed years ago, as to the kind of cattle best suited to our need, yet, finding it to differ from that of men whose judgment I highly respect, I renewed my reading on this subject of live stock, with grave doubts as to the soundness of my own notions, but, I must say, only to have that same opinion strongly confirmed.

The Short Horned breed of cattle, according to Mr. Culley, (an English writer upon the subject of live stock, often quoted in Rees' Cyclopedia,) differs from other breeds in the shortness of their horns, in being wider and thicker in their form or mould, consequently feeding to the most weight, in affording by much the greatest quantity of tallow when fattened, in having very thin hides, and much less hair upon them than any other breed except the Alderney; but that the most essential difference, he thinks, consists in the quantity of milk they give beyond any other breed, there being instances of cows of this breed giving 36 quarts of milk per day, and of 48 firkins of butter being made from a dairy of 12 cows, but the more genuine quantity is 3 firkins per cow in a season, and 24 quarts of milk per day.

The great quantity of milk, thinness of their hides, and little hair, are, he says, probably the reason why they are tenderer than all the other kinds except the Alderney. It is said of this kind, and he supposes very justly, that they eat more food than any of the other breeds; nor can we, says he, wonder at this, when we consider that they excel in these three valuable particulars, viz.: in affording the greatest quantity of beef, tallow and milk. Their colors are much varied, but the generality of them are red and white mixed, or what the breeders call flecked, and when properly mixed, a very pleasing and agreeable color. They are chiefly to be found in Lincolnshire, and the eastern parts of the counties of York, Durham, Northumberland and Berwick, and this breed, in consequence of its having been originally imported from Holland, is, he adds, frequently called the Dutch, and sometimes the Holderness breed, from a place of that name in Yorkshire, where, it would seem, it was first established in this kingdom. Destitute of the exertion and agility of the middle-horned sort, says Mr. Donaldson, (another English writer,) they are not so well adapted for the cart or the plough. And considering their size, and the quantity of food they devour, it is probable, he thinks, that they are inferior to the middle-horned. Culley again tells us that amongst the old stock there are some with black flesh, which would grow, but never fatten. These were to be known by the rotundity of their shape, approaching, in many respects, that of an ill-formed cart-horse. And the extreme size of the northern short-horns led, he thinks, to the introduction of Norman or Alderney bulls at some period of the 18th century. And he supposes there never was a more fortunate cross, as in no other country exists so excellent a breed of cattle, including all the useful properties. In one, perhaps the most important, respect, great milking, they are, says he, superior and even without rivals. Their beef is finer than that of the old short-horned breed, and they fatten much earlier and quicker, carrying still a vast depth of natural flesh, and tallowing within in the first degree. They have both speed and strength enough, he supposes, for labor, and their shoulders are well formed and well posited for draught. Being beautifully variegated in color, spotted, striped, sometimes sheeted red and white, or black, or brown and white, they make a fine park stock. It may be presumed, he says, they are, at least, equal to the Hereford in the stall at all points; and there seems but one respect in which they are in any considerable degree inferior to any breed which can be named, which is fineness of flesh; in that particular it is obvious they can never equal certain other breeds without the entire overthrow of their Dutch basis by a repetition of the Norman or some other cross, which would go to destroy the present superior breed. They are not the species of stock for short keep; however small their size they are great consumers. In "Stephen's Book of the Farm," a standard English work of great value, published in this country, by Skinner, may be found the following:—

"The three colors, roan, red and white, were purposely chosen to show the common colors which the short-horns bear." Though thus divided into three, only two colors are in truth sported by short-horns, namely, red and white, the roan being a mixture of the other two. The roan is a handsome color, and is, I believe, the general favorite now, the fancy having gone from the red to the white, and is now settled on the roan. Dark red usually indicates hardiness of constitution, richness of milk, and disposition to fatten; light red indicates great quantity of thin milk, and little disposition to fatten; but the red in either case is seldom entire, being generally relieved with white on the sides and the belly. White was considered indicative of delicacy of constitution; and to get quit of it, and at the same time avoid the dullness of red, the roan was encouraged and now prevails. I think I have observed that white animals show the symptoms sooner than any other of being bred in and in. A single black hair on the body, and particularly on the nose, or the slightest dark spot on the flesh-colored skin upon the nose or around the eyes, or the horns tipped with black, at once proclaim that a short-horn sporting either of these is not pure bred—all attestation to the contrary being of no avail.

In a little book by L. E. Lathrop, called "The Farmer's Library," and published in Vermont in 1826, was found the following short description of the "Dutch or short-horned breed": hide thin; horns short; tails set high; color red and white, nearly mixed; tender constitutions: fatten kindly, and yield large quantities both of milk and tallow.

In his Introduction to "Greenow's Treatise on milch cows," Skinner says: "The short-horned or Dutch breed is considered of great value both for milking and feeding. There are many varieties of it, known by the names of the counties where they have been raised. The best of these varieties are large in carcass, well proportioned, broad across the loins, chine full, legs short, head small but handsome, neck deep, but in keeping with the size of the body, color generally red and white mixed, or what is called flecked, hide thin. The flesh of this breed is thick, close grained, retaining the juices well, and from this circumstance is in request for victualing ships going long voyages. Regarding the milking qualities of this breed, Mr. Dickens, an eminent cattle-dealer, who has had the most extensive experience throughout the whole country, says: It has been frequently asserted that the short-horn cows are bad milkers; indeed that no sort of cattle are so deficient in milk. But this deficiency of milk does not proceed from the circumstance of the cows being of the short-horned kind. Had the flesh been neglected as much as the milk by the eminent breeders, and the property of giving milk as much cherished as the development of flesh, the short-horned cows would have been deep milkers. Indeed it is not to be doubted that, where the general secreting powers of the animal system have been increased, the power of secreting milk will be increased with the power of secreting fat; all that seems requisite is to encourage the power of that secretion which is most wanted for the time. It would be to desire an impossibility to desire the full development of flesh, fat and milk at the same time, but there is no absurdity in desiring a large secretion of flesh and fat at one time, and a large secretion of milk at another, from the same cow. Accordingly, this is the very character which has been acquired by short-horned cows. They will yield from six to sixteen quarts a day throughout the season; and they are such constant milkers that they seldom remain dry above six weeks or two months before the time of calving. I know a Scotch breeder who had a short-horned cow which gave fifteen quarts a day during the flush of the grass in summer, and never went dry for two seasons.

Mr. Lawrence, (says Rees' Cyclopœdia,) desires that the "high character of the Holderness cattle should be received with considerable reserve. It relates to the cows chiefly, and to a selection of the oxen; to what they ought and might be, rather than what they generally are. They are too often, he thinks, the worst shaped cattle in the island, and perhaps the least profitable—long, gaunt, deep carcasses, without adequate substance, placed upon high stilts of the coarsest timber, slow feeders, never fat, and the flesh excessively coarse. The feeding of such ill-shaped stock must (he further observes) be immensely disadvantageous."

Allen, in his "Domestic Animals," says of the short-horns that "on light lands and scanty pastures, they will probably never be largely introduced. All heavy animals require full forage within a limited compass, so as to fill their stomachs at once, and quietly compose themselves to their digestion."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

For the Maine Farmer.

ANDROSCOGGIN AG. & HORT. SOCIETY.

Met this day in Jones' Hall.

President in the chair.

Trustees reported in treasury, March 8, '54, $283 88

Interest on same until Nov. 1, '54, 11 94

Rec'd on assessments, from new members, and avails of Fair, 383 19

$679 01

We have drawn orders and paid out for premiums, and expenses, 478 88

Leaving $200 13

Amount received from State, 300 00

Now in treasurer's hands, $500 13

We have also awarded four American Herd Books at a cost of about $12, but not yet purchased, as they could not be found, but will soon be had.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. FRYE, *Chairman of Trustees.*

Chose Messrs. I. G. Field, Lewiston; E. Stetson, Auburn; J. W. Doten, Minot; C. Record, Danville; I. Mitchell, Durham; Wm. Buckman, Lisbon; Jesse Davis, Webster; Leonard Mower, Greene; Rufus Prince, Turner; Dan'l Larrabee, Wales; Lewis Gilbert, for Leeds; Major I. Strickland, Livermore; and H. W. Sawtelle, Poland, committee on nominations, who subsequently reported the names of the following gentlemen for a board of officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Elijah Barrell, Greene.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Neal, Lisbon; James Strout, Durham.

Rec. Secretary—Wm. R. Wright, Lewiston.

Cor. Secretary—Wm. R. Frye, "

Treasurer—Mark Lowell, "

Agent—I. G. Field, "

Librarian—Calvin Record, Danville.

Trustees—John M. Frye, Lewiston; Augustus Sprague, Greene; Robert Martin, Danville; Daniel Pierce, Poland; Rufus Prince, Turner.

They were unanimously elected.

Voted, to amend Art. 1st of the By-Laws, so that our annual meeting shall be held the fourth Wednesday of January, instead of March, as formerly.

Voted, to assess a tax of one dollar on each member (except life members) for the ensuing year.

Voted, that all premiums awarded and not called for by the first of January following, shall be considered as donated to the society, and disposed of accordingly.

Voted, to authorize the Trustees to appoint a collector in each town within the limits of this society, to collect taxes, solicit subscriptions, &c. &c.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Our meeting, considering the violent storm and very hard traveling, was very interesting, and shows that Androscoggin will try to compete with her sister societies.

WM. R. WRIGHT, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Lewiston, March 14, 1855.

A LARGE number of communications are on hand, and will soon receive attention.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MAINE FARMER

AUGUSTA:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1855.

TO THE 77,000 FARMERS OF MAINE.

All public improvement must depend upon associated effort. Improvement in agriculture, and the elevation of the agricultural laborer and their consequent usefulness and respectability, depend as much upon this fact as in any other department of social life and industry. Under this impression, the friends of agricultural advancement have for years labored to induce our legislature to incorporate and endow a State Agricultural Society. This has at length been done. The Legislature which has just adjourned, have passed an act to "Incorporate and endow the Maine State Agricultural Society, and to prescribe more fully the powers and duties of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies."

The late Board of Agriculture, at their last session, took the initiative in these matters, and submitted their bills to the legislative Committee on Agriculture, who, on carefully considering the matter, modified them into the one which has now become a law. We have not yet received an official copy of the act, and cannot give an abstract of it. It however incorporates a State Agricultural Society, and appropriates, for the next five years, as much money, to be expended in premiums, as the members of the society will raise, not exceeding a thousand dollars anually. This is a pretty liberal start, and we doubt not will be met on the part of all the farmers of Maine, with a corresponding spirit of liberality. The State has given the lever, the "*crow-bar*," to work with, now let us take a small block of *public energy and enterprise*, to "*pry*" over, and lift up the agriculture of Maine from the low level in which it has so long rested, and place it up on a high pinnacle, clear up to the North Star, so that the light of each shall mingle together and say "Dirigo" to all the world. The advantages of such an association, if conducted with prudence and energy, are many and great. They may not show themselves immediately in any particular department more than another, at first, but will be manifested in a wide spread and general manner.

A more general interest will be awakened. The farmers will be brought together from a wider field than is the case with county societies, and while these can attend more in detail to the peculiarities of their respective county, the other will serve to connect them more intimately together, and instead of being as hitherto too much isolated and separated from each other, they will feel united in a common cause, and good influences be diffused throughout the State. The farmers of Maine will thus be more and more confirmed in the belief that is now becoming more prevalent than heretofore, that the cultivation of the mind and the soil are intimately connected, and that success in cultivating the mind gives essential aid in cultivating the soil. Knowledge is power, in any pursuit of life, and the greater the knowledge of nature's laws, of the properties of the soil, of the requirements of the crop, the more likely will the farmer who puts such knowledge into practice be to succeed.

The union of farmers into such a society, can be vastly more easily effected now, than heretofore. The facilities of intercommunication now, by means of steamboats and railroads, are now such that a great part of the State can come together and bring their cattle and their products to the shows, and also bring themselves and families with but little labor or expense of time. Railroads are stretching every year further and further across the State, and in a few years a complete network of iron rails will cover its surface, and, like the nerves and arteries in the system, furnish means of communication and action from circumference to centre, and from centre to circumference with great rapidity.

Let our railroad companies be as liberal as they are in other States, and carry cattle and articles for exhibition to and from the show, gratis, and the people at half price, and there will be no trouble in getting up a show and fair every year that will be an honor to Maine.

It will be seen that a call for the first meeting is made. The meeting is to take place at the State House on Wednesday, April 4th, and we hope that there will be a general turn out and the ball be put in motion, with a strength and power that will roll it forward to a successful consummation of the objects desired.

NEW CARPET FACTORY.

Our readers will see by turning to Hayward & Robbins' advertisement that they have started a new factory for the manufacture of Oil Cloth Carpets, near the depot in Winthrop village. We visited their establishment the other day, and found it going ahead in good shape. Their building is large and well furnished. A steam engine in the basement does the grinding of paint, hoisting &c., as well as warming the building, and many new arrangements and contrivances facilitate the labor of manufacturing very much.

We wish these young men every success. They have expended much money, time and labor in getting their establishment into operation. Their carpets are new in design and thoroughly made, as they have the best of workmen and use the best of material—not sizing their cloth with *milk porridge*, nor using oil that has spirits of turpentine in it.

TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING.

We clip the following from the last number of the Northern Farmer.

THE MAINE FARMER—TOO MUCH OF A GOOD THING. For the last three years we have received *two* copies of the "*Maine Farmer*," one addressed to "Northern Farmer." We called Dr. Holmes' attention to this error by a note on several occasions; still, on come the two copies, generally one day apart, and for the life of us, we don't know how to get *one* of them stopped. If the Doctor thinks that the *Northern Farmer* is *worth* two copies of the *Maine Farmer*, and sends them on that score, we gratefully appreciate his good opinion, though erroneous in the extreme; but still, we beg of him to discontinue one copy, and continue the other, as we have our hands full to unwrap and read one copy each of our numerous exchanges.

Well, Br. Miner, we have long been at a loss to know what made the Northern Farmer such a lively, racy paper, and such a favorite with the people. It is all explained now. You have been taking a "*double dose*" of the Maine Farmer!! But how do you get it? that's a mystery. The publisher has been hunting his direction book over and cannot find the name to rub out. Some grateful fairy whom you have treated to fresh honey or Bantam Eggs, must send it to you. Better thank God, and rejoice in the blessing a while longer, brother Miner.

LECTURES ON VETERINARY SCIENCE.

THIRD EVENING. The subject of Dr. Dadd's lecture this evening, was—*Colic,—flatulent and spasmodic*, and Bots.

After alluding to the cause, nature and treatment of the former, the doctor stated that bots originated from the larva of the gad fly, which being deposited on the sides and fore extremities of the horse in the form of *nits*, are licked off by the tongue of the horse, and thus pass into the stomach, and finally assume the form of of a full grown *bot*, and that when capable of exercising an independent life, they leave the stomach, *their natural habitation*, by the alimentary passage and rectum, burrow into the earth and there undergo a sort of metamorphosis, acquire wings, and in their turn deposit nits, and thus perpetuate the species.

He proved, beyond a doubt, that they seldom do any harm, and quoted from authorities to prove their general innocuousness. That while in the stomach they cannot produce pain as is generally supposed, because they are located on the cuticular division, a portion of the stomach as insensible as the lining membrane of the fowl's gizzard, and that if ever found to have burrowed through the walls of the stomach into the abdominal cavity, they were there from the force of circumstances, occurring in the death of the horse, from peculiar causes, or from drenching the animal with strong medicine or poison.

If a horse happens to have a sudden attack of colic, or any other acute disease, and should turn his head towards the side, expressive of the pains and agony experienced, many people jump at the conclusion, that the horse is afflicted with bots, and all the "*Know somethings*" seem to favor the opinion, and will scarcely believe otherwise; but this results from that backward mode of reasoning, that compels us to look upon the error, rather than embrace the light of science.

The horse may be destroyed by powerful medicines, but the *bot* being the monarch of his own domicil, the stomach, can refuse the dose you offer him.

The best way to rid the horse of bots, is to turn him into a pasture in the spring, at which time the bot comes to maturity, and will then vacate his stronghold.

Bots cannot be killed by poisons, for they will live and grow fat in turpentine, and even in some of the mineral acids, so that it is folly to attempt their expulsion.

It was proved that all animals as well as man, are more or less pestered with various kinds of parasites, and they seldom do harm. That the pig was often infested with animalculæ, so that its body was surcharged with the same, and this gave to pork that peculiar appearance known as measles.

The lecture was concluded with some very interesting remarks on animal physiology. After which, at the request of persons present, the anatomy and physiology of the foot, and the various methods of shoeing were discussed.

At the conclusion a vote of thanks was passed in favor of Dr. Dadd, for his instructive and interesting course of lectures.

It was remarked by Dr. Tewksbury, that a farmer might gain more practical information in one of these lectures, than he could in any other way, consequently it was to the interest of farmers to encourage this sort of public teaching.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

SCHENCK'S GARDENERS TEXT BOOK. One of the best little manuals for those who wish to have a guide in gardening, is Schenck's Text Book, published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston. The last edition contains some improvements. It contains short but practical directions for cultivating almost everything that is usually wanted in our kitchen gadens, and what is also a valuable addition, there are directions, or recipes for cooking, or using the several articles raised. We commend the book to all in need of a safe practical guide in this business.

MAINE REGISTER AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY.—It is some three or four years since a Maine Register has been published, but we have now a new one, and a very good one too, published by Geo. Adams of Boston. Mr. Adams has made it a distinct business with him to collect and publish Registers, and has now published Registers of Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Maine Register for 1855, is a duodecimo volume of over 400 pages, and contains a great amount of matter which makes it exceedingly valuable as a book of reference, such as is much needed in every business man's office in the State. We notice a few errors, but not so many as we should think would inevitably occur in the first edition of such a work.

A LONG LOOK AHEAD; *or the First Stroke and the Last*. By A. S. Roe, author of "James Montjoy," &c Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Company; New York: J. C. Derby. We have here a work which, while it far surpasses in interest many of the popular publications of the day, inculcates a lesson of industry, perseverance and economy, and a hatred of debt, that our young men would do well to read and profit by. The following from the Boston Advertiser, will give our readers an idea of the work:—

"'A Long Look Ahead" gives the life and adventure in almost 'Robinson Crusoe' detail of two young men who resolve to get their living by cultivating a small but somewhat unpromising farm which has come to them by inheritance. They bring to their work healthy bodies, cultivated minds, strong wills, and devout hearts, and of course they succeed, and their success gives an example of what might be done. The picture is rather more '*couleur de rose*' than real life is always found to be; but if, as in all romances, there must be some exaggeration, it is as well to make the world, brighter instead of darker than the reality. The story is told with spirit. The contrast between the experiences of a retired sea captain who has been induced to go into the 'gentleman farmer' line, and those of the real working man, is very well done. The interest of the story is well kept up, the religious and moral tone of the book excellent, and many very valuable hints for conduct and lessons of life may be learned from it. In the haste to get rich, and the pressing of young men in the larger cities, and crowding all branches of business in large towns, which prevails so much, a picture of what may be done by good judgment, perseverance and industry, even on one of our hard New England farms, may not be unprofitably read and pondered."

This work is for sale by Stanwood & Sturgis.

MODERN AGITATORS: *or Pen Portraits of Living American Reformers*. By David W. Norton. New York: Derby, Orton & Mulligan. Not having had an opportunity for a thorough perusal of this work, as yet, we copy the following from the Boston Journal:—

The subjects of these sketches are mostly, though not all, of the class known at the North as Abolitionists, viz: Rogers, Parker, Douglass, Codding, Mrs. Stowe, Burritt, Garrison, Gough, Finney, Giddings, Bryant, Lyman and H. W. Beecher, Chapin, Whittier, Bushnell, Seward, Lowell, Greely, and T. W. Brown. The sketches are well written, and those who take an interest in the public acts of the subjects thereof, will enjoy a rich treat in their perusal. Well engraved portraits are given of Burritt, Seward, Greeley, Beecher, and others.

TRIAL FOR MURDER. At the session of the Supreme Court held in Penobscot County, in the case of the State *vs.* David G. Herrin, for the murder or manslaughter, by stabbing, of John W. Buswell, the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged.

TOWN OFFICERS.

We have received the names of the officers elected in the following towns:—

MONMOUTH. John B. Fogg, *Moderator*.
Charles A. Cochran, *Clerk*.
David Thurston, John B. Fogg, and Rufus Marston, *Selectmen and Assessors*.
Joseph Basford, *Treasurer*.
Martin M. Nichols, *Town Agent*.
David A. Pinkham, *Collector and Constable*.

ROME. Ezekiel Clement, *Moderator*.
Daniel Rockwood, *Clerk*.
Nathan P. Martin, John T. Fifield, and Samuel Goodridge, *Selectmen*.
Otis Gowin, *Treasurer*.
James Tibbetts, *Town Agent*.
Samuel Goodridge, James Tibbetts, and Barnabas Kelley, *Sup'g School Committee*.

MT. VERNON. Washington Blake, *Moderator*.
Moses S. Mayhew, *Town Clerk*.
Elijah Clough, John Walton and D. H. Thing, *Selectmen*.
S. S. Robinson, *Town Agent*.
G. W. F. Wiggins and James F. Blunt, *Sup'g School Committee*.
John Philbrick, *Constable and Collector*.

TURNER. Hon. Job Prince, *Moderator*.
Wesley Thorp, *Clerk*.
Samuel B. Holt, Jesse Bradford and Andrew Bennett, *Selectmen and Assessors*.
Job Prince, *Town Agent*.
Wallace Clark, *Sup'g School Committee*.
Ezekiel Martin, *Treasurer*.
B. F. Teague, *Collector and Constable*.

BRADFORD. G. Davis, *Moderator*.
James Stuart, Jr., *Town Clerk*.
Thomas H. Kingsbury, Daniel T. Plumer and Cyrus P. Church, *Selectmen and Assessors*.
Harvey Wilson, *Town Agent*.
John Libby, *Treasurer*.
Isaac Libby, *Collector of Taxes and Constable*.
Joseph Chadbourn, Wm. A. Harvey and T. H. Kingsbury, *Sup'g School Committee*.

DURHAM. Nelson Strout, *Moderator*.
John C. Merrill, *Town Clerk*.
Nelson H. Cary, W. D. Roak and J. D. Osgood, *Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor*.
Moses Hanscom, *Sup'g School Committee*.
William Nowell, Jr., *Treasurer*.
Horace C. Libby, *Collector and Constable*.

BROWNVILLE. E. A. Jenks, *Town Clerk*.
B. F. Snow, R. N. Stowell and E. A. Jenks, *Selectmen and Assessors*.
Z. A. Waterhouse, *Treasurer*.

SMITHFIELD. J. N. Tuttle, *Moderator*.
Alden Sawyer, *Town Clerk*.
Samuel Whitehouse, Jonas W. Gould and J. W. Rowe, *Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor*.
J. N. Tuttle, *Treasurer and Town Agent*.
D. J. Haynes, *Sup'g School Committee*.

FAIRFIELD. Jonathan Purinton, *Moderator*.
Andrew Archer, *Town Clerk*.
Elbridge G. Pratt, Andrew Archer and Alfred Foster, *Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor*.
N. L. Fowler, C. M. Allen and E. W. McFadden, *Sup'g School Committee*.
Wm. B. Snell, *Town Agent*.
Timothy Jones, *Treasurer and Collector*.

PALERMO? G. W. Bowler, *Town Clerk*.
Hiram Worthing, Rufus Rowe and Paul Ames, *Selectmen*.
Charles Harthorn, *Treasurer*.

WAYNE. J. F. Jennings, *Moderator*.
James H. Thorn, *Town Clerk*.
Wm. G. Bosse, Samuel S. Frost and Emery Foss, *Selectmen*.
J. F. Jennings, *Constable, Collector and Treasurer*.
E. M. Knight and E. H. Libby, *Associate Constables*.
Josiah Norris, Jr., *Town Agent*.
A. K. P. Burgess, *Sup'g School Committee*.

CHINA. Alfred Fletcher, *Moderator*.
A. H. Abbot, *Town Clerk*.
Alfred Fletcher, Edward Emerson and Amos McLaughlin, *Selectmen*.
Nelson Russell, *Treasurer*.
Joseph McCorrison, *Collector and Constable*.
Alfred Fletcher, S. F. Jepson and Eli Jones, *Sup'g School Committee*.

HOW CAME IT THERE?

Mr. J. R. Gilbert, of Leeds Station, writes us that last winter he cut a grey maple in his woods, over two feet in diameter, and hauled it home. On cutting up the wood at his door, he says:—

"I found a stone in one prong of the tree which was about 60 feet from the ground, the stone weighed 3 lbs. and 3 oz., it was in a prong that had been broke off. The prong was hollow, and by the appearance there had been a Yellow Hammer's nest in it, and in the nest I found the stone. Now the question is, 'how did the stone get into the tree?' The tree did not stand near enough to any other for any one to climb and put this stone in, and it was not in the vicinity of rocks that could be blasted and thus thrown in. Will you and others give your opinions as to how the stone could get into the tree. Those who have seen it cannot account for it."

DONN HILL NURSERY. We would refer those who are enquiring where they can get good fruit trees, to friend Dempsey's notice in our advertising columns. This is a new nursery started in Fairfield. We have never seen it, but have no doubt, from the well known good character of the proprietor, and the references that he gives, that purchasers will find good trees, and true to the kind named. We are glad to find not only that there is an increased call for fruit trees, but that there are new nurseries springing up among us to supply the call.

THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE. To show the difference in the wants of people, and that what many deem perfectly unnecessary, others think absolutely indispensable, we copy the following from one of our exchanges:

A destitute family near Hagerstown, Pa., to whom an order was given, last week, upon a store for necessaries of life by a relief committee of that town, headed its list of wants with *three pints of whiskey!*

SPRING COMING. Our brethren of the South are enjoying the pleasures of what we should call summer weather. The Sandersville Georgian, of the 14th inst., says they had—

"First asparagus shoots March 8th; first peach blooms on earliest trees, northern aspect, March 9; maple trees, southern aspect, in full bloom March 9; the buds of forest trees just beginning to swell March 10. The spring from ten to fifteen days later than an average."

On Tuesday of last week, a cargo of 300 dozen Matanzas pine-apples, and a quantity of green peas from Havanna, arrived at New York. The pine apples sold for $2 per dozen, and the peas at $1 per bushel. We will beat them on peas, next July.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON. A despatch from Albany, dated on Tuesday of last week, states that the first steamer of the season had just arrived there from New York, and that navagation may now be considered open.

Reported for the Farmer.

DOINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

At an adjourned meeting of the two Boards held on Saturday last, the following business was transacted:—

Councilman F. C. Fletcher, from Ward 7, resigned his office.

The recommendation of the Mayor with reference to the city loan, was referred to the Financial Committee.

In convention of the two Boards, John H. Norcross was elected Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and Charles Lothrop and Jos. Anthony, Asistant Engineers.

A petition from certain of the inhabitants of Ward 3, for repairs of sidewalks, was referred to the com. on Highways.

In convention of the two branches, the following persons were elected:—

Surveyors of Lumber—Wm. Doe, Lot Hamlin, J. W. Patterson, E. K. Robinson, E. Atkins, L. I. Wall, D. Golder, T. B. Perkins, Jos. S. Whitney, G. C. Bartlett, S. B. Hodgkins, Abner Coombs, Eben Sawyer, A. R. Nichols, P. S. Percival, I. H. Church, D. J. Boyington, D. A. Fairbanks, P. S. Bronsdon, E. Smith, J. W. Lawson, L. A. Church, Jas. Safford, Thos. Wadsworth, Franklin Wingate, Sam'l Patterson, and C. S. Greenlief.

An order was passed by the Board of Aldermen, respecting the Assessors, (requiring oath of tax payers.) It was laid on the table by the Common Council.

Larkin M. Leland was appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures.

An order was passed directing the City Marshal to employ two watchmen till the first of May, and one afterwards, till otherwise ordered.

Also an order directing the Engineer of the fire department, to ascertain and report the condition of certain cisterns, to the City Council.

The next regular meeting is Saturday, 31st inst.

TERRIBLE COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

We learn by a despatch from Richmond, Va., of the 20th inst., that a most terrific explosion occurred at what are known as the Midlothian Coal Pits, Chesterfield, on the evening of the 19th. The cause of the accident is not known, but it is thought that in making a blast an old shaft sink was accidentally broached, from which a quantity of gas and foul air issued, which took fire and exploded with dreadful effect. Thirty-four persons, six white men and twenty-eight negroes were instantly killed. Twelve negroes and five white persons were so badly burned that the recovery of more than three or four of them is considered impossible.

"The pits were considered perfectly safe, but in making a blast, an old shaft sinking from foul air, a volume of gas poured forth and ignited. The explosion caused the earth for miles around to wave and rock like a twig in the wind. Over one hundred white miners were out of the pit at the time. Every effort was made to rescue those who were alive. Dead men were found, with the flesh charred to the bones, holding shovels, picks and drills in their hands. The flesh on those still alive is burned to the bone, as if it had been roasted. The pits are 770 feet deep."

The Richmond Despatch states that out of fifty persons in the pits at the time of the explosion, only three escaped serious injury, and those were colored persons. But it is probable that many were suffocated by the "after damp," rather than killed by the explosion.

The latest accounts state that four more deaths have resulted from the explosion, making forty-two in all—nine white persons, and thirty-three negroes.

THE NEW ARMY BILL. The telegraph reports the following appointments in the new regiments created by the passage of the Army Bill, by the late Congress. The officers of the army, so far as they accept appointments in the new regiments will create vacancies in the regimenta in which they have hitherto served, and thus from twenty to thirty additional appointments will be made from civil life. The following are the appointments:—

Tenth regiment of Infantry, Riflemen—To be Captains, brevet-captains Henry F. Clark, of Pa., first commissioned in 1843; Franklin Gardner, of Iowa, first commissioned in 1843; James G. Snelling, of Ohio, do. do.; Barnard E. Bee, of S. C., first commissioned in 1845; 1st Lieut. J. G. Symmes, of Ohio, first commissioned in 1847; Mathew S. Kitchee, of New York, L. Seymour Webb, of Conn.; Albert Tracy, of Maine; Jesse A. Goves, of N. H., James Baker, of Delaware, to be first lieutenants. Second lieutenants, Joseph L. Tibdall, of Ohio, first commissioned in 1849; Alfred Cummings of Ga., do. do.; Cuvier Greeves, of Maine, first commissioned in 1850; Louis H. Marshall, of Md., first commissioned in 1849; Henry C. Magruder, of D.C., first commissioned in 1852.

Later accounts say that Albert Tracy is appointed Captain, intead of Lieutenant. Mr. Tracy is the late Adjutant-General of Maine, and his appointment is spoken of with much pleasure by many of our State papers.

MARINE DISASTER. The Portland Advertiser reports the following disaster to a Maine vessel in its "Marine News:"—

Barque St Jago, Cheney, (late Fogg) of and from Portland for Havana, put into Newport 21st inst. in distress, as before reported. She left Portland 6th inst, and on 10th, lat 37, lon 67, took a gale from South, which shifted to NW by W, during which shipped a heavy sea, which swept off part of the deck load, boats, chains, &c; stove after house, filling the cabin with water, and seriously injuring two men. Capt. Fogg was washed overboard at the time and lost. The barque lying on her beam ends, the foremast was cut away, when she righted, with the loss of everything but her lower main and mizen masts, and bowsprit. On the 11th, shipped another sea which carried away monkey rail, part of quarter rail, and split quarter plankshear. On the 12th, passed part of a cabin, painted white, with a knee attached, and a pair of steps, evidently belonging to some large vessel. The St J. has hauled to the wharf for repairs.

GOOD ADVICE FOR RAILROAD COMPANIES. A Boston Exchange says:—

Various projects have recently been suggested for the Quixotic expenditure of money upon some of the established railroads, but the public sentiment is decidedly averse to any such improvidence. The railroads should let "well enough" alone, husband their resources, practice proper economy, stop the leaks, shake off the suckers, conciliate and keep on good terms with their customers, fix judicious tariffs for passengers and freight, and thus redeem the lost character which was formerly enjoyed by the managers of railroad property in the New England States.

APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments were made by Governor Morrill, the past week:

Isaac R. Clark, Bangor, Land Agent.
Mark H. Dunnell, Hebron, School Commissioner.
Samuel C. Fessenden, Rockland, Inspector of State Prison.
Joseph Barrett, Canaan, Trustee of Insane Hospital.
E. E. Bourne, Jr., Judge of Municipal Court of Biddeford.
Josiah Merrow, Sheriff of Sagadahock.
Abel E. Dinslow, County Commissioner of Sagadahock.
J. M. Wood, Register of Probate, Somerset.

CHILD BURNT TO DEATH. We learn from the Waterville Mail, that a little girl, daughter of Mr. Ranco, of that place, was burnt to death, a few days since, by her clothes taking fire while playing with other children about a fire they had built out doors.

For the Maine Farmer.

LETTERS FROM KANSAS.—NO. 5.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have an hour to spare, I will give you a few miscellaneous jottings. The first in order is the weather, which has been very fine for emigrants, for the last six weeks. The ground has remained open, and not so much frozen but it could be broken with a plow or spade. There has been no storm of any account till two days since, for eight weeks. Every day has been suitable for outdoor work. The settlers have well improved the opportunity, and nearly all of them have comfortable cabins, and are in much better spirits than when they arrived here. All the old trappers and hunters tell us that we have had, thus far, an extraordinarily pleasant winter, and that we must look out for breakers ahead. The prediction is already in a process of fulfilment. The 20th of January, two days since, was as pleasant as a June day in Maine. But a little after nightfall the wind changed to the north, blew a perfect gale all night, and by dawn the snow was some eight or ten inches deep. It is still cold, and we are having very respectable winter weather; we might have an old fashioned sleigh ride if we only had the necessary appliances. But we have no vehicles in this part of the country that go on runners, not even a hand sled.

We have had a perfect quietness in politics for some time past,—but the steam will soon be up. Three free soil papers have just commenced a weekly issue in the Territory. The Governor has ordered the census taken, and will probably call an election of the first Legislature some time in March. The result of the slavery contest still remains doubtful, though I have no doubt but the question would be settled in favor of freedom, if the decision could be left to the unbiassed judgment of the residents of the Territory.

In a previous number, I stated that nearly one-third of the eastern emigrants had turned back homesick and disappointed. I think I also assigned some of the causes which led to this result. But, among other agencies, the manners and customs of the southern and western people have had no little influence. A person who has been a real *Betty* about his diet in the east, where he may have every little fixing he may desire, finds it amazingly hard to eat acorn-fed pork, and corn bread three times a day, and nothing else.

So in medicine,—one who has been accustomed to Homeopathic doses, or cold water drenching, or lobelia emetics, is astonished to find that almost the whole *materia medica* consists of calomel and quinine, and these drugs are swallowed in quantities that would surprise an Eastern opium eater,—twenty grains of quinine at a time!

The modes of expression and the use of terms are so different on the western borders of Missouri, from what they are in New England, that Yankees who have not been accustomed to travel, and are unacquainted with the localisms of the different sections of the country, form an unfavorable opinion of the people here, simply because provincialisms are not the same in Missouri as they are in the land of their nativity. The mode of expressing distance and quantity, in this western region, is exceedingly vague and indefinite. They have no guide boards at the turn of roads, and the term for distance is "heap." This does very well for common purposes, but on one occasion I found it quite inconvenient. I was traveling in the Territory and met a teamster near the fork of the roads. I asked him which road I should take to reach a certain point. He replied, that I could take either; that they both came out at the same place; that one was a good road and the other a bad one; but it would be a "heap" farther if I took the best road;—and by catechising him for some minutes, could draw out no more definite term to express the comparative length of the two roads, than "heap." I concluded to take the smooth road, but the "heap" proved too large, for at nightfall I was in the open prairie, and, as the sailor would say, out of sight of land, where I had to remain till morning without fire or water.

For quantity, the term is "smart;" for a large quantity, "right smart." You ask a farmer how many potatoes he raised, and if he had a good crop, he replies, "right smart of them." If, as he praises his cow, you ask him how much milk she gives, he answers, "right smart of it," and by no device can you get a more definite term.

They never say "the rest of mankind," as General Taylor did, but use the word "balance" instead of "rest." When a Yankee *guesses*, a Missourian *reckons*. Where the former understands a thing *as* you do, the latter understands it *like* you do. When the one directs you to pass down a *lane*, he means a foot path; but the other, in giving a similar direction, means, by the term "lane," any section of the main road that has a fence on both sides of it. These, and a thousand other peculiarities in a native of the west, render him disagreeable to the precise, self-conceited Puritan, whilst the latter seems to be entirely unconscious that the former may discover an equal number of oddities in him.

I was somewhat amused, the other day, as I was standing in a provision store, as a man recently from the east came in and enquired for some Indian meal. "Some *what?*" replied the shop-keeper. "Some *Indian* meal," retorted my friend. I perceived, by the significant grin on his countenance, that the expression, *Indian meal*, conveyed to the shop-keeper the idea of grinding up Indians. Perceiving the dilemma, I substituted the word *corn* instead of *Indian*, and all was right, and the meal was forthcoming.

But these slight causes of repulsion between persons from different localities will soon wear away on acquaintance, and perhaps the attraction will become equally strong. The future citizens of Kansas will be drawn from every State in the Union, from the principal nations of the Old World, and from some of the most enlightened Indian tribes. Hence, the second and third generations will exhibit a more perfect commingling of different stock than can be found in any other locality on earth. In fact, the peculiar manner in which Kansas is to be settled, will do for the human animal what the agriculturist has long been doing to improve his domestic animals, namely, *cross the breed*.

Yours truly. ZEBULON.

Juniata, Blue River, K. T., Jan. 22, 1855.

WHEAT AND CORN. Mr. Alfred S. Pinkham of Chelsea left with us some handsome specimens of spring wheat, and a stalk of corn having upon it two perfectly formed and well filled ears. The wheat, before cutting, stood about five feet in height, and he harvested twenty bushels of grain from two bushels of seed. The corn is an early kind that he has raised for many years, and he says that from the whole piece he could have picked out at least two bushels of ears growing two on a stalk.

FAST DAY. The Governor of New Hamphire, has appointed the 5th of April as Fast Day. In Alabama the Governor has appointed Saturday, April 7th, as a day of humiliation and prayer.

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION.

A company has been incorporated during the past session of the Legislature bearing the above name. The intention of the company is to establish and carry on the Boot & Shoe business in its various branches.

It is authorized to have a capital not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, but may commence operations as soon as a sufficient amount of stock is taken up to warrant an efficient action of the company.

Books are now open at Hawes & Palmer's, and at E. G. Doe's stores, in this city, and all who feel a desire to aid in such an enterprise are invited to call and take stock.

We hope this company will soon be in successful operation. It is a business in which a large number of operatives will be required, to whom good employment can be given. It is one also that in its various connections and ramifications puts into action many other trades and occupations. Its products are a vital necessity to the community, and will always command a ready sale and a good price.

We should be glad to see such an establishment flourishing among us, and verily believe that a manufactory of the kind started in this city would be productive of benefit every way—benefit to the operatives in the shape of plenty of work and good wages—benefit to the consumer in the form of good boots and shoes, and benefit to the stock holders in the shape of good dividends from the profits. Success to the Mechanics' Association.

MAINE STATE SEMINARY.

The trustees of this Seminary will hold a meeting at the vestry of the Free-Will Society in this city on Thursday, April 5th.

The purpose of this meeting is to organize the institution and to take measures for locating. The Legislature, at the last session, gave $15,000 by way of endorsement. This the trustees intend to invest as a permanent fund for the school, and to raise money by subscription to erect the buildings and procure the necessary fixtures and apparatus. It is not yet determined where to locate it. The town that will give the most will probably be the favored one, and wherever it goes it will be no small benefit to the place. The building is to be large and commodious, sufficient to accommodate over two hundred students, with steward's rooms, chapel, lecture rooms, &c., costing not less than $30,000. The system of education is to be systematic and thorough, and to embrace a course of three years' time.

There are thirty-five trustees, one of which is to be appointed on the part of the State, by the Governor and Council—Mr. Hitchborn of the Senate has been appointed. There are now six vacancies. These will be filled by persons residing near the location of the school, and such as are willing to make donations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR BILL. On Wednesday of last week, the Massachusetts House of Representatives passed the new Liquor Bill by a vote of 285 to 42. This bill is a modification of the present law of the State, doing away with some of the constitutional objections with regard to the provisions for the seizure and destruction of liquor, &c. The probability is that it will become a law.

SACO NURSERIES. We have received a catalogue from friend S. L. Goodale, proprietor of the Saco nurseries, giving a list of names and prices of the trees, and shrubs, and flowers that he has for sale. He has a good nursery and will give you good bargains if you apply to him. See his advertisement in another column.

ROCKLAND REPORTER. We have received the first numbers of a new paper with this title, published in Rockland, by F. C. Messinger, late publisher of the Advertiser. It is conducted in an able manner, and we shall be pleased to find it a regular visitor. Terms $3 00 per annum. Success to you, Bro. Messinger.

ERRATUM. There is an *erratum* in the Farmer of last week that we never made, "any how." In our note under the article on long manure, we were made to talk about "*ammonia juices*." It should be *animal juices*. We don't know any thing about ammonia juices.

NOTICE. Our traveling agent, Mr. S. N. TABER, will visit the counties of Washington, Hancock and Waldo, during the months of April and May. He is authorized to receive money and subscriptions, and transact other business for the Farmer.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT—MODIFICATION OF THE SLAVE LAWS. According to the Staats-Zeitung, a New York German paper, a memorial is in course of circulation in North Carolina, for a change in the laws which regulate the slave system of that State. The memorial proposes a radical change in the slave code, which is imperatively demanded, it states, alike by Christianity, good morals, and the common weal of the South.

"The attention of the legislature is directed to the following propositions: First, That it becomes a Christian people to introduce the institution of marriage among its slaves, with all its legal obligations and guarantees for perpetuity among those by whom it is contracted.—Second, That slaveholders should not be allowed, under any circumstances, to undervalue this natural and holy bond of relationship, either among their own slaves or among the slaves of different masters. Third, That the tie of parent and child should be recognised and protected by the law, and the separation of parent and child before the latter had attained its thirteenth year, should be forbidden by law under the severest penalties. And Fourth, That those laws which interfere with the instruction of slaves in the art of reading and writing should be repealed."

This is a movement for true practical reform, and if pushed on with true *bona fide* earnestness, will have the warmest sympathies of all the North.

COL. FREMONT'S CALIFORNIA CLAIMS. A paragraph was published in the Journal a few days ago to the effect that in the case of Fremont against the United States the Supreme Court had decided in his favor, confirming his title to the lands, but *reserving the question of minerals*. This information was gleaned from the columns of the N. Y. Post. We now learn from the same surce that the paragraph was calculated to convey erroneous impressions of the effect of the decision. There was no question of minerals reserved, but the lands and all appertaining were decreed to belong to Col. Fremont. The mistake arose from the circumstance that the Attorney General contended, on the part of the government, that the grant under which Fremont claims, was invalid in consequence of its embracing lands containing mines of the precious metals. The Court overruled that suggestion, and decided that the existence or non-existence of minerals on the land did not affect the question of the validity of the title, and that the latter was the only question before them. [Boston Journal.

GREAT DISTRESS IN MADAWASKA. Hon. N. Blake, Senator from Aroostook, was in this city on Saturday, purchasing provisions and forwarding them, under a recent appropriation of the State, to the Madawaska settlements, who are in a state bordering on starvation. The sufferings of these unfortunate people are rendered doubly afflictive by the prevalence among them of the small pox, which, at latest accounts had become an epidemic, many cases terminating fatally. Their condition is truly deplorable, and the Legislature has done nobly in responding with such promptitude to the most distressing calls of those famishing and otherwise afflicted people for aid. [Bangor Jeff.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Railroad Convention. A late Savannah paper says: "There was a meeting of the presidents and other representatives of all the railroads between Washington city and Montgomery, Ala., at Augusta, on Thursday last, when a general schedule, to go into effect in July next, was agreed upon. We have not been able to get the particulars of their proceedings, but learn that it was determined unanimously to stop the express business over the roads represented. It was contended, we understand, that the express companies are accumulating large fortunes, while the railway companies do all the work."

Troops for the British Service. It is telegraphed from Halifax (N. S.) that the Governor of that colony has received authority to raise a foreign legion for the British service there, with a couple of regiments formed of persons born subjects of the English Government.

The Last Kansas Party. A letter from a member of the Kansas party which left Boston on Tuesday of last week, states that when it reached Rutland, Vt., it numbered 145 in all. One hundred and ten left Boston, and thirty-five joined at Fitchburg, Groton, Bellows Falls and Keene.

Fire at Limington. The house of George Small at Limington was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. It caught from ashes in a wooden box. A large quantity of apples, &c., were consumed in a shed near the house. Estimated loss $1400—insured for $400.

The Gardiner Claim. The whole amount actually received by Gardiner for three-fourths of his fraudulent Mexican claim, was about $320,000. Of this the government has recovered about $230,000. Of the residue a considerable portion went into the hands of lawyers and agents. There is not much likelihood that any portion of this will be recovered.

The Sunday Liquor Trade in New York. The Mayor of New York has signed the Excise Ordinance (against Sunday liquor trade.) The Mayor means to enforce the ordinance to the fullest extent. This law imposes a fine of $10 for every glass of liquor sold, or ten days imprisonment for every "horn" quaffed.

Territory Acquired from the Indians. By the treaty just concluded with the Chippewa Indians, a tract of land has been acquired of about 12,000,000 acres. This land is in addition to seven or eight millions of acres conveyed to the United States last September. The Winnebagoes have also conveyed to the United States nearly nine hundred thousand acres of land at Long Prairie, on the Mississippi River, in Minnesota Territory, in exchange for money, and about 230,000 acres on Blue Earth River, in the same Territory.

The Albany. A letter from Havana, of March 14th, published in the New York Express, says that by a recent arrival at that port a statement was received that a mast had been picked up near Turk's Island, the shape and dimensions of which lead to the belief that it belonged to the Albany. Measures have been taken to obtain accurate information in regard to the matter.

Starvation at the Cape de Verdes. The unfortunate inhabitants of the Cape Verde islands seem to be continually liable to the dread attacks of famine and starvation. A short crop of their staple products of maize, rice and beans, is almost sure to be followed by an interval of scarcity and suffering. A letter from Captain Fisher, of the barque Osprey, of New Bedford, dated Isle of Sal, January 8th, states that the inhabitants of the island were at that time starving for want of provisions, and he had supplied them in part, with food from his ship.

THE CRASH IN CALIFORNIA. The Alta California describes it as "a great and overwhelming financial crash," and that "the event has long been foreseen by observing men." The cause is admirably generalized by that journal, when it says that "the people of California stand in business relations to those of the Atlantic States similar to that which is held by the latter toward the English and French. They have sent away every dollar of gold they could raise, to pay for manufactures and provisions produ

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

LATEST NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Geo. Law arrived at New York on Saturday, bringing three days later news, 317,800 in gold, the mails, and 234 passengers. We make the following synopsis of her news:—

With regard to the financial crisis noticed in our last, the San Francisco Herald sums up the state of affairs at the departure of the steamer as follows:

"Page, Bacon & Co.,—the first that closed—will open again, provided that an arrangement can be made with creditors for time on certificates of deposit. The people in general have considerable confidence in the ultimate solvency of the house.

Adams & Co. have declared themselves insolvent. They probably will ultimately pay a large dividend, but not cent per cent. Still Adams & Co., from the fact that its express business is almost identified with the State, must, it would seem, in some shape, continue to exist.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have resumed payment. They are on every hand considered safe.

Dr. Wright's Miner's Savings Bank promises fairly. The managers assert that they will either open this week, or make next week a statement and proposal to their creditors that must be satisfactory.

Robinson & Co.'s affairs are in considerable confusion. We can make no certain statement in regard to them.

Lucas, Turner & Co., Palmer, Cook & Co., B. Davidson, Drexel, Sather & Church, Tallant & Wilde and Sanders & Breham, have firmly stood the "run," and are considered perfectly safe. No private firms have to our knowledge yet given way under the pressure."

The Alta, of March 1st, has the following interesting remarks upon the prospect before the Californians:

"The whole circumstances connected with this financial storm have created great excitment in the community, and it is believed that very heavy losses will ultimately be suffered by individuals in different quarters. The end does not clearly appear. Confidence has been shaken in regard to all the banks of the country, and it will be long before the old depositors will implicitly trust their bankers as before. The screw has still to be put by the banks themselves upon the persons who owe them money, by bill or otherwise. Failing judicious renewals of old bills, it may be anticipated that much difficulty will be found by portions of the mercantile and trading circles, in carrying on their business. However, after a period of commercial distress, the bad effects of the money crash will gradually disappear, and business, employment and profits will proceed as before. The real wealth of the country, and its ultimate prosperity, cannot be much hurt by the losses sustained by individuals of fictitious capital.

New, extensive, and rich diggings have been discovered in El Dorado and Calaveras counties, and in other mining districts. Rain has fallen abundantly towards the close of the present month. It may therefore be anticipated that the united gold produce of the country will soon be sensibly increased. In the present disordered state of many of the leading banking houses, which were the principal gold buyers in the interior, it is probable that much of the current gold produce will be retained here for some months to come. This will show diminished exports, but there will be more gold left to circulate in the country itself. Matters will doubtless right themselves by and by.

The long looked for rain has come at last, and the miner and the agriculturist will gain thousands where they have lost hundreds by the bank failures. It has rained steadily for nearly seventy-two hours, and judging from the accounts already received, we are led to believe it has extended all through the State. Throughout the mining section an immense quantity of dirt has been thrown up, awaiting only for water to repay the miner for his toil. A gentleman for whose opinion we entertain profound respect, estimates that in El Dorado county alone, enough dirt has been heaped up to wash out $8,000,000."

The following general items are culled from various papers:—

On the 16th, the Senatorial Convention adjourned, *sine die*, by a vote of 63 to 44. Those voting in the minority were principally the friends of Dr. Gwin, and the majority comprised Whigs and various factions of the Democracy. It is possible, and even probable, that before the close of the session, a Convention will again assemble, although the prospects of an election during the present session are extremely remote.

The grading of the Sacramento Valley Railroad is progressing rapidly. Several hundred laborers are at work, and it is believed the grading will be completed by the 1st of May.

Gov. Stevens, of Oregon, has made treaties with several tribes of Indians in that Territory, upon terms satisfactory as well to the Indians as to the whites.

Col. Walker has received, a grant of fifty leagues of land in Nicaragua, and will leave here in a few days to colonize the grant.

A lengthy debate occurred in the Assembly on the introduction of "an act to create a new State out of the territory of California." The provisions of the bill are substantially these:—The new state is to be called the "State of Columbia," and is to embrace all that part of the State south, and inclusive of the counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Tuolumne and Calaveras. A portion of the present state debt is to be assumed by the new state on an equitable basis. The bill was ordered printed.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA. Melbourne papers to Jan. 9th have been received at Panama. Although they refer to the Ballarat riots, yet the accounts we have give no fresh particulars. The following is from the summary of the Panama papers:

"On a Sunday morning in December, about 700 soldiers, and 150 troopers went to the Eureka camp of the miners, and fired on the insurgents, killing 12, and wounding several.

The general opinion, as expressed by the various correspondents of the local journals, appears to be that the conduct of the military was unnecessarily cruel and merciless.

The conduct of the commissioners and the officers in charge of the troops does not appear from the published accounts to have been guided by good judgment or discretion, and really seems to offer some justification for the conduct of the people.

On the 4th of December a Government Gazette Extraordinary called upon all true subjects of the Queen, and strangers enjoying the protection of the British flag, to hold themselves in readiness to uphold the Government, and on the 6th Martial Law was proclaimed at Ballarat, but the order was withdrawn in forty-eight hours, and it was found necessary to apply to the Legislative Council to pass an Indemnity Act, for the purpose of clearing the Governor of the responsibility he had assumed. After some discussion the House passed the measure.

The Melbourne Herald blames the Governor, Sir C. Hotham, for his rash and unconstitutional conduct, and censures very severely the whole management of the Gold License System, and the course adopted by the government in harrassing the miners and closing the public lands against settlers."

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. The ship Medford, at New York, brings advices from Cape Town to Jan. 11.

The latest accounts from British Caffraria, represent everything quiet on the frontier. The rumors of war which had previled for some time past, had created a bad effect among the border inhabitants, many of whom han abandoned their farms, and retreated with their families and stock to safer quarters. In some districts the crop was standing ripe for the sickle, and there were no hands to reap.

Hundreds of sheep had been drowned in the swollen rivers, or abandoned on the roads. The losses had been immense. The excitement however had subsided, and there is no evidence in the Cape papers of any serious outbreak among the Kaffir tribes. The commotion among the people appears to have been confined to the interior.

Cape Town papers to the 8th of January state —"Certain intelligence has just been received from the Trans-Vaal, announcing a great, and, it is believed, decisive battle between the Boers and the natives. It is stated that the slaughter of the natives was fearful, 2000 having been left slain on the field. Of the Boers' loss different accounts are current. Their loss in killed, it is known, is very trifling. The effect of this blow has been felt within the sovereignty, and is expected to be salutary."

THE TROUBLES IN MANCHESTER. The Manchester Mirror says that at a crowded meeting of the citizens of that place, in the City Hall, on Thursday evening, a resolution was passed to the effect that "we, as citizens of Manchester, knowing the injurious effects of the long hours of labor proposed by corporations of this place, will use all fair and honorable means to induce the next Legislature of this State to give us a system that will stay the tide of avarice, and thereby promote the physical, mental and moral condition of the operatives."

On Friday morning, a procession, composed of about thirty-seven hundred persons, marched through the streets, escorted by the cornet band. At ten o'clock the operatives assembled at City Hall, and listened to a number of addresses and the reports of several committees. In the afternoon they formed another procession, much larger than that of the morning, and at last accounts were marching to their rendezvous at the City Hall to hold another meeting. The Manchester mills stopped running for the present on Thursday night, and the Stark mills on Friday noon. The only mills now running are the Amoskeag, and but one-third of the machinery in those is in operation. Girls are leaving the city in every train of cars, and the Mirror says that probably at least two thousand will have left before Tuesday.

In the Manchester Police Court, on Friday, Geo. W. Hancock, Overseer in the Stark Mill, was fined $10 and costs, and ordered to give bonds in $100 to keep the peace, for kicking one of the female operatives, who asked for a bill of her time. [Boston Journal, 24th.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN BATH. A lad about twelve years of age, by the name of Wm. Temple, son of Levi Temple, living near Standish's Tannery, was shot on Monday morning near Lilly Pond. The circumstances as near as we can learn them are as follows:—

Thomas C. Glazier, a young man about twenty years of age, had taken his gun for a shooting excursion. It was loaded with a ball. To discharge it he fired it at a squirrel. The ball, as is supposed, struck the ice beyond the squirrel and glanced, passing through the lad's body, and causing almost instant death. Temple was some 150 yards from Glazier, and was unseen by the latter, who was in the woods, while the former was in the open pasture. All the circumstances lead us to the belief that the death was purely accidental, and adds another item to the long chapter of deaths from the too careless firing of guns.

An examination was had before Judge Smith, Tuesday forenoon, to determine as to the guilt of Glazier, for the shooting of the boy Temple. The only witnesses examined were Mr. Decker, who was with Temple, and Mr. Wood, who was with Glazier. Their testimony was very conflicting. The former testifies that Glazier was in the open pasture, in full sight of the boy, when the fatal discharge was fired, while Wood as positively declares there were bushes intervening, and that Glazier could not have seen Temple. To get further information, the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, when the examination concluded by the discharge of Glazier, who was fully acquitted by Judge Smith, there being no evidence sufficient to hold him for trial. [Bath Mirror, 24th.

FROM HONDURAS. The brig Helen Jane, Capt. Nickerson, arrived last night, with dates from Truxillo and Omoa, Honduras, to the 18th of February. In regard to the war between Honduras and Guatemala, that the State of San Salvador had offered to negotiate between the contending parties, and that there was some prospects of peace being obtained. These continued wars and disturbances have brought the country to a horrible condition. Armed bands of robbers traverse the States interrupting all business, and merchants at the seaport towns have but very little communication with the interior. As a consequence business of all kinds was extremely dull. Many of the population in this country are in the extreme of misery, having only the plantain for a subsistence. The Helen Jane, which is we believe the only Boston vessel trading to Truxillo, was able to obtain but a small cargo. [Traveller.

FROM MEXICO.—*Baltimore, March* 18. The New Orleans papers of Monday contain the debates of the Mexican news to the 5th inst. The Herald of the 4th says the insurgents were flying before Santa Anna, and his presence in the South had been sufficient to make the revolutionists experience the greatest rout.

A letter from the Minister of War, dated Ignala, Morch 1st, says Moreno had been captured and would be executed. The rebels had also been routed by the government troops at Piedro Gordo.

Gen. Ampudia had taken possession of Yucatan, and the war had there ended. The accounts are given with the usual Mexican bombast, and are probably exaggerated.

The dates from the Rio Grande are to the 18th ult., and Galveston to the 10th. No news from either quarter.

DARING OUTRAGE. We learn from creditable authority that the Hon. Joseph Hall of Camden, while passing, on Thursday evening the 15th inst., from his house to his barn, was fired upon by some dastardly scoundrel, who was evidently seeking his life. From an examination it was found that a bullet had entered the side of the barn and another had struck an outhouse near by directly in range of the position of Mr. H. at the instant of the report. [Rockland Reporter, 24th.

THE TREATY WITH THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION. The treaty with the Argentine confederation, which was negotiated some time since, and recently ratified by the Senate, has been sent out to Paraguay for exchange of ratifications. By the articles in the treaty, the Argentine confederation concedes the free navigation of the river Parana and Uraguay, wherever they belong to her, to vessels of all nations subject to stipulated conditions. The island of Martin Garcia will not be permitted to be held by any State of the river Platte which shall not have given its adhesion to the principle of free navigation. In case of war in the provinces of the Plate, navigation remains unrestrained, excepting in what may relate to munitions of war, arms, &c. No immunities will be granted to other nations which may not be equally extended to the United States.

BREAKING UP GAMBLING SALOONS IN NEW YORK. Mayor Wood has turned his attention to the gambling saloons of New York, and there is a fair prospect that they will be broken up. Some time since a few of the lowest establishments were cleaned out, and on Monday night descents were made upon the saloons of Pat. Hearne and Joseph Hall—two of the most splendidly furnished in Broadway, and largely patronized by Southerners. Their keepers were held to bail. The Mayor announces it to be his intention to break up all similar concerns, as well as the policy shops. This is another of the good works of Mayor Wood, in which he is sustained by all the right thinking in the community.

FROM UTAH TERRITORY. The latest advices from Utah are to the 8th February, and were brought by a party which arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 13th inst. Col. Steptoe, who was appointed Governor of Utah, had neither accepted or declined the appointment, and Brigham Young was Governor *de facto*. The party who came through found very deep snow upon the mountains. Several tribes of Indians were disaffected and threatened hostilities to the whites, but they passed through an encampment of one hundred and fifty lodges of Sioux without molestation.

THE INQUEST IN THE CASE OF EMMA MOORE. It has been stated that the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of this young woman, who disappeared from her home in Rochester, New York, in November last, and who, after an absence of upwards of four months, was found drowned in a mill race, was to the effect that "the deceased came to her death by drowning; but whether she drowned herself voluntarily, or otherwise, the jury are unable to say." The testimony of the physicians who examined the body showed that the deceased had been with child for six or seven months before her death, and it is thought that this fact, with the refusal on the part of the villain who had betrayed her, to marry her, may have induced the unfortunate girl to commit suicide. A young man by the name of William Whitlock, to whom she was engaged, has been taken into custody.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved the fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to carry into effect a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed on the fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four," it is provided that whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the said treaty, he is authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that he has such evidence:

And whereas, satisfactory information has been received by me that the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, have passed laws on their part to give full effect to the provisions of the treaty aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that, from this date, the following articles, being the growth and produce of the said provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island—to wit: grain, flour, and bread-stuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton-wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow, lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kins; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; rice; broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr, or grindstones; dyesuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags—shall be introduced into the United States free of duty, so long as the said treaty shall remain in force; subject, however, to be suspended in relation to the trade with Canada, on the condition mentioned in the fourth article of the said treaty; and that all the other provisions of the said treaty shall go into effect and be observed on the part of the United States.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the sixteenth day of March, in [L. S.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

By the President.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

OPERATIVE STRIKE AT MANCHESTER, N. H. A strike commenced among the operatives in the Manchester Mill, Manchester, N. H., Tuesday morning, which gradually extended to the other mills. The cause was a change in the time of working in the mills. The Manchester Mirror says that a large procession paraded the streets in the afternoon, accompanied by a band of music. Their motto was, the "ten hour system," though they do not grumble at eleven hours; but by the new regulation they were obliged to go to work at 6¼ o'clock, taking their breakfast before they go in, which has never been done before at this season of the year. The Mirror adds, in a postscript:

"The crowd marched to the New Hall at 3 o'clock, where speeches are being made at the time we go to press, in favor of the ten hour system. The Hall can hold but a small portion of them. At about 2 o'clock they assembled in so great numbers at the gate of one of the mills that it is said, Mayor Abbott read the Riot Act to them, ordering them to disperse to their homes."

We learn from the Manchester American that a committee appointed by the operatives to confer with the agents, made a report to the operatives on Wednesday evening, to the effect that no concession would be made by the agents, and therefore the strike continues. The meeting voted not to accept the report of the committee, and the meetings and processions were to be continued yesterday. The feeling among the operatives is represented as intense, although every movement has been conducted in an orderly manner.

VOTING IN KANSAS. A despatch dated Independence, Mo., March 15th, says that Gov. Reeder has issued a proclamation in reference to the election which is to take place on the 30th inst. The substance of it is, that a voter must dwell there at the time of offering his vote. He must then have commenced an actual inhabitancy, which he actually intends to continue permanently; and he must have made the Territory his dwelling, to the exclusion of any other home. In case any election is contested, the parties aggrieved must bring the matter before the Governor, who shall determine the case between the parties contesting. He thus makes himself legislature, judge and executive.

SCHR. HUTOKA, OF LINCOLNVILLE. In the melancholy wreck of this vessel on Peaked Hill Bars, Provincetown, in the gale of 10th inst., all hands perished. The master was Job P. Drinkwater, aged 27, and leaves a wife and child. His first officer, David C. Drinkwater, was 25 years old, and leaves a wife. One of the seamen was Waldron Pendleton, aged 20. They all belonged to Northport Me. The other seamen on board was Thomas Monroe, aged 46, of Lincolnville. The Hutoka was from Norfolk, for Boston, with corn and tar. She was about 100 tons, one year old. [Boston Adv.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BANKS. According to an official statement, there were forty banks in existence in the State of New Hampshire on the 1st Monday in December last. The aggregate amount of capital stock which had been actually paid in to these institutions was $3,876,000. The amount of debts due the banks and secured by pledges of their stock, was $19,247. The total value of the real estate belonging to them was $58,859. The sum of all the debts due the banks was $7,063,263, and of this sum $74,465 was due from directors, either as principals or sureties. The amount of specie in vault was $197,912; bills of other banks on hand, $158,460. The whole amount of deposits was $880,970. The amount of deposits in other banks for the redemption of bills was $756,631; and the amount of bills in circulation was equivalent to $3,135,671.

RE-IMPOSITION OF TOLLS UPON NEW YORK RAILROADS. The Governor of New York has transmitted to the Legislature of that State a special message, recommending the re-imposition of tolls upon the railroad tonnage on all the railroads diverting business from the canals. The Governor briefly reviews the history of the canals, and says they were prosperous until the establishment of competing avenues of trade and travel, and the repeal of laws imposing canal tolls upon railroad tonnage, which took place in 1851. The total revenues of the canals for the last three years have averaged but about three million dollars, and the revenue this year will be about two and a half millions, while there will be a deficiency to be provided for by the government of over half a million. The Governor argues that inasmuch as the railroads have been correspondingly built up as the canal interest has been depressed, it is no more than fair that the railroads should sustain the defict by the re-imposition of tolls on freight. This is an important question, not only to New York, but to other States which are affected by the carrying trade of that State. To what extent the Legislature sympathises with the recommendation of the Governor, we are uninformed, but the measure will not be carried without opposition. [Boston Journal.

RAILROAD BRIDGE. The R. R. Bridge across the river at this place, is so far completed that the false bridge has been removed. We are informed that it will take the balance of this month to entirely complete this noble superstructure. It is however entirely out of the reach of any ordinary freshets. There has been no accident of any description, upon this bridge, and we believe none upon any of the bridges on this road, except a very slight one at Waterville. [Skowhegan Clarion.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Flour,	$10 50 @ 13 00	Round Hogs,	$7 00 @ 8 00
Corn Meal,	1 37 @ 1 50	Clear Salt Pork,	10 @ 12
Rye Meal	1 25 @ 1 37	Lamb,	7 @ 9
Wheat,	2 00 @ 2 25	Turkey,	10 @ 12
Rye,	1 37 @ 1 50	Chickens,	8 @ 10
Corn,	1 21 @ 1 25	Geese,	8 @ 10
Beans,	1 87 @ 2 00	Clover Seed,	12 @ 17
Oats,	50 @ 55	Herd's Grass,	2 25 @ 2 75
Potatoes,	60 @ 65	Red Top,	1 25 @ 1 37
Dried Apples	5 @ 6	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 10
Cooking Apples,	33 @ 37	Hay	14 00 @ 16 50
Winter do.,	50 @ 60	Lime,	1 15 @ 1 20
Butter,	24 @ 25	Fleece Wool,	23 @ 29
Cheese,	12 @ 13	Pulled do.,	21 @ 32
Eggs,	16 @ 20	Lambskins,	42 @ 60
Lard,	12 @ 14	Hides,	4 @ 5

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 22.

At Market 775 Beef Cattle, 1300 Sheep, and 1000 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $9 50 @ 9 75; first quality $8 87 @ $9 00; second $8 25 @ $8 50; third $8 00.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $115 to $150

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $20 to $50.

SHEEP.—Sales from $7 00 to $9 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 6c to 7c.

BOSTON MARKET, March 24.

FLOUR.—Western superfine, $9 25; fancy, $10 00; Genesee Extra, $11 75 @ $12 25.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at $1 01, and White at 94c. Oats, 67 @ 68c. Rye, in lots, $1 45.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $21 ₱ ton, cash.

Consumptive Cough and General Debility Cured.

BOSTON, June 1, 1854.

Dr. Wilber,—Dear Sir,—Last spring I was afflicted with a severe cough, which had so completely prostrated me, that I was unable to leave my room. My friends considered me in a decline; but hearing of your Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, I sent and purchased a bottle and commenced trying it. I began to perceive its beneficial effects, and am happy to say that after using it two months I have entirely recovered—my cough having left me and my strength returned. Respectfully yours, MARY WILLIAMS.

Be sure and get the genuine, manufactured only by ALEX. W. WILBER, Chemist, 166 Court St., Boston. For sale in Portland by H. H. Hay, Edward Mason, Oxnard & Co., J. Durgin & Co.; in Bangor by Ingraham & Fuller; Bath by A. G. Page. 1y51

Remember—Howe's Cough Candy is an Article of extraordinary merit, and is perfectly adapted to the season of coughs and colds. Its reputation is world-wide and is increasing daily. For sale by J. S. MANLEY, E. FULLER, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., J. W. COFREN, WM. BLACK, and J. PIPER. Price, 5, 10, and 20 cents per package. Wholesale Agent, J. S. MANLEY, west end Kennebec Bridge. *Children cry for HOWE'S COUGH CANDY.* 3m4

Kennebec Co. Ag. Society.

A Special Meeting of this Society will be holden at Craig's Hotel, Readfield Corner, on Saturday, the seventh day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making out a list of Premiums to be offered the ensuing year; for hearing the report of the Trustees in regard to procuring a lot of land and fencing the same for the CATTLE SHOW next fall, and for transacting such other business as may come before them.

A general attendance of the *members* is requested, as it is expected that wherever the Show Ground is located it will continue for several years to come; it is of importance therefore to decide on the best place.

By order of the Trustees. 14 March 23, 1855.

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, 15th inst., by Rev. H. B. Abbott, Mr. JOHN C. GARLAND, Jr. to Miss ELIZA WADE, both of this city.

In this city, 22d inst., by S. Titcomb, Esq., Mr. OTIS D. CUMMINGS to Miss ELIZA D. MAHONEY, both of this city.

In Starks, 17th inst., by C. Rogers, Esq., Mr. WITTER D. M. GREEN to Miss MARY V. QUIMBY, both of Starks.

In Hallowell, 19th inst., by H. Albee, Esq., Mr. JAMES NYE to Miss CORRIS A. WEBBER.

In Jefferson, 11th inst., by Rev. Mr. Tilley, Mr. LUTHER S. PRESCOTT of Hallowell, to Miss FRANCES A. SUKEFORTH of Washington.

In Lewiston, 14th inst., Rev. J. S. SEWALL of Lynn, Mass, to Miss FRANCES L. SWEET of Bedham, Mass.

In Gardiner, by Rev. J. C. Aspinwall, Mr. JOSEPH W. GRAVES to Miss ANN C. BERRY, both of Topsham.

In Minot, 15th inst., by Geo. Moore, Esq., Mr. ROSCOE G. MITCHELL to Miss GENEVA PETERSON.

In Ripley, 15th inst., by Rev. Mr. Herring, Mr. CHAS. ROEBUCK of Conn. to Miss ARMENIA LANE of Ripley.

In Farmington, Mr. MARCUS O. BUTTERFIELD, Esq., of Dayton, Ohio, to Miss LUCY W. BEALE.

In Rockland, 12th inst., Mr. JOHN L. FERNALD of Bangor, to Miss ESTER E. COREY of Rockland.

In Bangor, 13th inst., Mr. SOLOMON FROST to Miss LYDIA KINNEY.

In Atkinson, 9th inst., by A. W. Walker, Esq., Mr. J. H. BARNES of Bucksport, to Miss JOAN LEVENSELLER of Atkinson.

In Canton, on the 24th inst. by Jacob Lovejoy, Esq., Mr. JOSHUA S. GLOVER of Sumner, to Miss ELIZA REYNOLDS of Canton.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore
And the race of immortals begun.

In this city, 24th inst., MARIA ANTOINETTE CROSBY, daughter of the late John Crosby, aged 26.

In this city, 16th inst., CLARA M. ABBOTT, daughter of John Abbott, aged 5 years 11 months; 17th, GEORGIANA DOE, daughter of George Doe, aged 2 years; 24th, WARREN BUTMAN, son of Thos. Butman, aged 11.

In China, 19th ult., BENJAMIN F. WOODBRIDGE, aged about 50.

In Dover, March 5, of consumption, PHEBE H. ROWE, daughter of Benj. Rowe, formerly of Rome, aged 26 years 10 months.

In Vienna, March 3d, MILBORN SAWYER, son of Wm. M. Sawyer, aged 2 years 14 days.

In St. Albans, Feb. 5, LEMUEL D. BOWDEN, aged 26.

In Athens, Oct. 16, ABIGAIL COLE, wife of Dea. Ebenezer Cole, aged 76 years 11 months; March 13, Dea. EBENEZER COLE, aged 80 years 7 months. He was one of the oldest settlers in the town.

In Titicut, R. I., 22d ult., SETH ALDEN, aged 83. He was the youngest of nineteen children, and a descendant of John Alden who landed on Plymouth Rock.

In Hallowell, 15th inst., of consumption, SUSAN W. BACHELDER, wife of C. C. Bachelder, aged 47.

In Litchfield, 15th inst., POLLY LORD, wife of Thomas Lord, aged 79 years 8 months.

In Alna, 19th inst., HARRIET A. TOBEY, wife of Dea. Elijah Tobey, and daughter of Dea. Wm. Woodbridge, of Hallowell, aged 39.

In Bath, 17th inst., CHAS. DOUGLASS, aged 43.

In North Anson, 9th inst., VESTA L. HAGGETT, wife of Eben Haggett, aged 30.

In Burlington, Ct., ELIJAH BARNES, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 94.

In Milo, 17th inst., FLORENCE G. MAYO, only child of Moses and Persis E. Mayo, aged 7 months 15 days.

In Harpswell, 17th inst, CAROLINE REED, daughter of Arthur and Eliza Reed, aged 10 years 3 months.

State Agricultural Society.

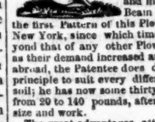
THE corporators of the Maine State Agricultural Society, are hereby notified that their first meeting will be held in Basement Hall of State House, in Augusta, on Wednesday, 4th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The business of the meeting will be to accept this charter—to organize the Society by choice of officers, and to take such preliminary measures as may be found necessary to put the Society into actual operation.

The farmers and all who are interested in the prosperity of the Society are earnestly invited to attend.

S. L. GOODALE,
E. HOLMES,
S. W. COBURN,
Committee to call the first meeting.

Augusta, March 26, 1855. 2w14

THE PLOWS THAT BEAT THE WORLD!



THE subscriber would call the attention of the agricultural community to some thirty different sizes and models of John Ruel's Patent Iron Beam Plows. It is now six years since the first Pattern of this Plow was introduced into Northern New York, since which time it has attained a popularity beyond that of any other Plow ever offered to the public, and as their demand increased and their notoriety became spread abroad, the Patentee set to work to get up a Plow upon his principle to suit every different mode of work, and kind of soil; he has now some thirty different kinds in all, varying from 20 to 140 pounds, after his principle, varying only in size and work.

The great advantages attained in these Plows and over all others are:

1st.—The shape of the beam prevents all choking under the beam.

2d.—The shortness of the beam brings the team nearer the work, which is a great advantage in lightness of draft, ease of guiding the plow, and of driving the team.

3d.—Its construction is such that different Mould-Boards can be attached to the same plow, doing different work, thus adapting it to the different soils, and every variety of work.

4th.—The shape of his Mould-Boards are such that they are not as liable to clog on the Mould-Board in adhesive and mucky soils as other plows.

5th.—The draft is from one-quarter to a third lighter than any plow made doing the same work.

6th.—They are less liable to get out of repair, and cheaper and easier to be repaired when needed, being so constructed that a new beam can be put into a two horse plow at the small price of one dollar and the old one returned. A new Mould-Board can be put on at the same price, saving all the other parts, but in this we do not mean to say that they are liable to want such repairs, but to the contrary, we warrant them to be one horse power stronger than the Wood Beams.

Our Plows are all of the Iron Beam, and, in short, we would say that we warrant them in every respect to suit in point of work, durability, and every other good quality. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish at wholesale or retail, every variety of sod and stubble and one horse Plows, from 20 pounds weight to 140 pounds, doing work from 1½ inches deep and 6 inches wide, to 10 inches deep and 16 inches wide, Corn Plows, double and single Mould-Board, Cabbage Plows, Cotton Plows, Garden Plows, Side Hill Plows, Sub Soil Plows, Sod and Stubble Plows, of all descriptions. Right and left hand Plows, and with this assortment we hope to continue a share of public patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon us, and for which we feel ever grateful to our patrons.

The subscribers would here state that the demand for our Plows is so great that we cannot supply the entire United States, consequently we have sold some rights to make and vend.

BROWN, RICH & STONE,
Nos. 335 and 445 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

The undersigned have just bought the right for making and vending the above Plows, in the Counties of Androscoggin, Kennebec, Franklin and Somerset, and we are making immediate arrangements to furnish them in any quantities.

N. B.—Samples may be seen at the Hardware and Agricultural Store of Robert H. Rose.

14 ROSE & KILVERT, Lewiston, Me.

Paper Hangings.

UNTIL the 1st day of May, 1855, we will sell our large stock of Paper Hangings at greatly reduced prices, to make room for our Spring Stock.

We have a class of satin papers, which have always been sold for twenty-five cents, but, for the sake of making room, we will, for the above length of time, sell them for seventeen cents. STANWOOD & STURGIS.

Augusta, March 27, 1855. 14

DWARF & STANDARD FRUIT TREES

S. L. GOODALE,

SACO NURSERIES, SACO, MAINE,

OFFERS for sale a fine collection of DWARF AND STANDARD PEARS, APPLES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, QUINCES, &c. Also Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Grape Vines, Rhubarb, Asparagus, cultivated high-bush Blackberries, &c., in variety embracing all the best proved sorts, and many of the promising novelties of the day. Fruit tree stocks, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Herbaceous plants, Bedding out plants, &c.

Descriptive priced Catalogues, gratis, to any address.

Saco, March 26, 1855. 5-14

A VALUABLE BOOK.

JUST PUBLISHED A NEW BOOK ENTITLED THE

SEVENTH CENSUS,

OR STATISTICS FOR BUSINESS MEN, showing the Name, Location, and Population of every State, County and Town in the United States. Together with the size or extent of the Mercantile, Manufacturing, Agricultural and Industrial interests of each State in the Union, alphabetically arranged.

Also a Political Register for the State of Maine, for 1855. PRICE 50 CENTS. G. M. ATWOOD, Publisher, Gardiner, Me. The following are a few of the many notices of the press which this book has received:—

"The *Seventh Census or Statistics for Business Men*," is the title of a volume just issued by Maj. G. M. Atwood of this city. Besides a well made compendium of the census, it contains a political register of the State of Maine for 1855, which will be found very valuable.—Northern Home Jour.

For the next ten years, it will answer all quest ons relating to the trade and business of the United States, and will be of value to all who own it, and ought to be in every house. —Gospel Banner.

It is a useful work and should be found in every workshop and counting room in the State.—Kennebec Transcript.

It is a useful work, and will no doubt meet with a ready sale.—Bath Times.

It is a convenient book of easy reference. —Christian Mirror.

It is quite a useful book.—Portland Inquirer.

It is a valuable work, and should be possessed by every man in the country.—Democratic Clarion.

This is a valuable and useful compilation for all sorts of people—more especially for business men.—Bangor Courier.

A valuable and much needed work.—Waterville Mail.

Agents wanted to sell the work. Good encouragement given.

On the receipt of seventeen letter stamps the book will be sent free of postage. 14

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. M. SAXTON, 152 Fulton St., has this day associated with himself, as copartner in the Publishing Business, AUGUSTUS O. MOORE.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of C. M. SAXTON & CO.

New York, February 21st, 1855.

NEW BOOKS.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,

AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHERS,

No. 152 Fulton St., New York,

HAVE IN PRESS

I.

The Practical Land Drainer;

BEING a Treatise on Draining Land, in which the most approved systems of Drainage are explained, and their differences and comparative merits discussed; with full Directions for the cutting and making of Drainage, with Remarks upon the various Materials of which they may be composed. With many illustrations. By B. Munn, Landscape Gardener. Price 50 cents.

II.

The Practical Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Gardener's Calendar.

By Patrick Neill. Edited by G. Emerson, M. D., Editor of "Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia." With Notes and Additions, by R. G. Pardee, Author of the "Manual of the Strawberry Culture." With illustrations. Price $1.25.

III.

Downing's Landscape Gardening.

C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton street, have in press a new and elegant edition of a treatise on the Theory and Practice of LANDSCAPE GARDENING. Adapted to North America, with a view to the Improvement of Country Residences, comprising Historical Notices and General Principles of the Art. Directions for Laying out Grounds, and Arranging Plantations, the Description and Cultivation of Hardy Trees, Decorative Accompaniments to the House and Ground, the Formation of Pieces of Artificial Water, Flower Gardens, etc., with Remarks on Rural Architecture, by A. J. DOWNING. Price, $3.50.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Youatt and Martin on the Hog.

A Treatise on the Breeds, Management, and Medical Treatment of Swine, with directions for Salting Pork, and Curing Bacon and Hams. By William Youatt, R. S. Illustrated with engravings drawn from life. Edited by Ambrose Stevens. Price, 75 cts.

Pardee on Strawberry Culture.

A Complete Manual for the Cultivation of the Strawberry, with a description of the best varieties.

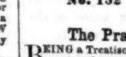
Also, Notices of the Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant, Gooseberry, and Grape; with directions for their cultivation, and the selection of the best varieties. "Every process here recommended has been proved, the plans of others tried, and the result is here given." With a valuable Appendix, containing the observations and experience of some of the most successful cultivators of these fruits in our country.—Price, 50 cents.

Elliot's American Fruit-Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden;

Being a Compend of History, Modes of Propagation, Culture, &c., of Fruit, Trees, and Shrubs, with descriptions of nearly all the varieties of Fruit cultivated in this country; and Notes of their adaptation to localities, soils, and a complete list of fruits worthy of cultivation. By F. R. Elliot, Pomologist. Price, $1.25.

THE ABOVE WILL BE SENT, POSTAGE PAID, TO ANY PART OF THE US ON. 2w14

DONNHILL NURSERY.



I OFFER for sale at this nursery 5,000 fruit trees, apple, plum, and cherry, from one to five years from the bud and graft; and the black and red mazzard cherry, five years from the seed. Also five hundred horse chestnuts, four and five years from seed, and two to two and a half feet high. This nursery is in the town of Fairfield. It is intersected by the West Waterville and Norridgewock Railroad, three miles from West Waterville, and nine miles from Norridgewock. It is also intersected by the new road from Waterville to Norridgewock, four miles from Waterville, and nine from Norridgewock. It is two miles from the Fairfield town

The Muse.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

BY FREDERICK WRIGHT.

I would not part with childhood's laugh
For manhood's thousand sighs,
Nor yet the quiet, pleasing smile
Of age mature despise!
That is the voice of mountain stream,
As thro' the gorge it rings,
And this the ripple of the lake,
Fed by unfailing springs.

The tears of youth are bitter drops
When they in earnest fall,
But moisture from the aged eye
Is bitterest of all!—
That shows the cloudy April day,
Dispell'd by April sun—
But this—the *winter of the heart*,
When ev'ry hope is gone!

Well may young men and maidens greet
Each other by the way—
Twin roses on a garden bush
Are not more fair than they;
But when you see a bended form,
Whose looks are thin and white,
Attended by a daughter's love—
Show me a sweeter sight!

"Beauty in tears" the stern resolve
Of lordly man may move—
But smiles alone can o'er avail
To win the bosom's love:
He who would bend the gnarled oak
Earth's costly gems to gain,
Must wield no infant's puny arm,
But delve with might and main!

The rose—it is a lovely flower,
The lily 's bright and fair,
But gentle hearts are priceless gems,
And loving ones are rare!
The oak—it is a noble tree—
The pine a giant tall;
But vines of tender innocence
Are dearer far than all!

Sweet is the sunlight on the hill,
Or on the daisied lea;
And fair the face of autumn's morn
Upon a tranquil sea—
But brighter far the sun of Faith
That every storm outrides,
And Truth is fairer than the morn
When not a shadow hides!

I've seen a little brawling stream
Become a mighty river;
So slander can a mountain raise
With arrows from her quiver.
A hasty word, a thoughtless act,
Hath sealed love's banishment,—
And full as oft, a kindly look
Hath soften'd discontent!

As every winter hath its cloud,
And every storm its lull,
So every evil hath its time—
No heart is ever full!
Each season hath its own glad song,
Each lake its own bright star!
Thus scatter'd o'er the stream of life
Our days of pleasure are!

Beverly, C. W., Jan. 20, 1855.

The Story-Teller.

From Chambers' Repository.

THE ROCK REPUBLIC.

A CHRONICLE OF TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

[CONCLUDED.]

When Michel had ascended the rope, leaving his companions behind, a low murmur from one or two attracted the attention of Pepin, who had been appointed lieutenant by the improvised dictator of the night. He asked in a whisper what was the matter; and hearing that an idea had been set afloat that Michel was perhaps betraying them, burst forth, despite all his caution, in a whole vocabulary of invectives against the coward who dared suspect one greater than them all; he then imposed strict silence. It was a singular scene. Around, rocks and the sea—the first black the second white—with wind howling, and waves roaring; and above, sheer point blank upward, apparently reaching the skies, the vast tower. The men were pressed together closely, as the base of the castle afforded little space, and the rope-ladder even took up a portion. At first they could see Michel, but presently they lost sight of him, his figure mingling with the darkness, except when a flash of lightning revealed his presence; but still the vibration of the rope told that he was ascending, for Pepin and several others held it. Suddenly this ceased, and then an anxious moment of silence followed, all eyes being cast upward toward the summit of the tower.

"It ascends," said Pepin then in a low whisper, that went round the whole body like an electric shock. Up it went, quickly at first, then slowly, and at last with so slow a motion as to alarm the daring youths.

"Michel finds it too much for him, I fear," said Pepin with a shudder. "Two should have ascended."

"It goes up again!" exclaimed one, with delight.

From that moment its ascending motion never ceased. But when about twenty rods remained uncoiled, a man who stood on the very edge of the rock spoke in a startled whisper; "Michel is letting something down."

All drew in their breath and waited; but their suspense was not of long duration, as most of them had guessed Michel's ingenious device for aiding the carrying up of his ladder. Pepin lost not a moment; he cast loose the piece of iron as soon as he could lay hands on it, and set the rope adrift. It went up again with extreme rapidity. Then an anxious pause ensued, and the clock struck half-past one. All pressed forward; but Pepin was thoughtful and wise.

"Give him one minute's grace, he said, "he may not have been quite ready."

That minute decided the fate of the enterprise. Had Michel not had that one minute, his ladder would have fallen. As it was, it was but ill fastened. Then Pepin, having seen that his horn was safe, put his foot on the ladder, bidding twelve others follow, and they began their ascent. They were all bold and resolute youths; but the peril was so extreme, the enterprise so hazardous—a chafed rope might cast all headlong into the sea or on the heads of their companions, a sentry might give the alarm—that not one but felt his heart beat quicker than it had ever done before. The ladder to the first company was comparatively easy of ascent, but to the last it would be terrible; for then it would hang loosely, and shake at the will of the wind. On they went, then, those thirteen men, their musketoons on their backs, their swords between their teeth, their daggers ready at hand, and every man vowing a wax-candle to our Lady St. Malo, if ever he lived to enter a church again. They climbed with steady and measured steps—a proceeding when they were half-way up of considerable inconvenience, for as the thirteen left feet descended on thirteen ratlins on the left side the ladder swung fearfully from side to side.

"Stop!" said Pepin suddenly to the next man: and then, as the word passed down, he bade them step one on one side, and one on the other. They found this remedy, in a great measure, the evil complained of.

"Ave-Maria, God rest our souls!" exclaimed Pepin suddenly in a frantic tone, as he felt the ladder give way, and already saw himself, with his unfortunate companions, cast upon the heads of his friends below.

At the same instant a terrific jerk, sufficiently proclaiming that for a moment the danger was over, nearly cast them from their holding; but then the rope remained steady again, and all breathed. There was not a face at that moment, could it have been seen, but was blanched with terror. Their hearts had almost ceased to beat, their wrists were wrenched, and their hands, though clutching the thick rope convulsively, seemed to be about to refuse their office. Then, muttering a hurried prayer, the adventurers continued their ascent, and soon arrived at the summit, with the feeling of men snatched from certain death.

Their first act was to examine the fastening of the ladder. A hastily tied knot had become unfastened, and the loosened cord had given the ladder two feet additional length. Nothing had saved them from destruction, but that the top ratlin of the ladder caught in two projecting stones of sufficient strength to bear them.—They took care now to make the whole so firm that those below had nothing to fear.

When those who were anxiously awaiting their turn felt the ladder fall, for one second of time, loose in their hands, and become two feet longer, their first impulse was flight, and some dashed into the sea up to their necks, to save themselves from destruction; but two held on, and the panic, which lasted little more than a second, being over, the whole again congregated fearfully at the foot of the tower in whispered conference. There were one or two brave men and true, who afterwards were not ashamed to own they would, but for very terror of the others have retreated. All understood that the ladder had partially given way, and even now it was possible every minute that the whole might come down about their ears.

They listened, then, with deep anxiety, and kept their eyes fixed upwards. Then came the sound of the horn. It was now one general rush towards the ladder, and the inferior chiefs had some difficulty in preventing the whole from ascending at once. As it was, persuaded that those above would now see to their safety, twenty-three ventured to ascend.

At half-past two, all were safely up, having performed one of the most daring feats on record, and in a cause far more justifiable than usual in those days, or even in any days of heroism, men being too apt to judge the manner of a deed less than its object. The pirates of the Gulf performed many acts almost as bold, but they, actuated by cupidity, are not to be compared with those ardent youths, whose sole object was the freedom of their native town.

CHAPTER VII.

The Count de Fontaines had not retired to rest, nor had his daughter; they believed it to be their duty to await the king's descent from the tower; but they were up under the influence of very different feelings. The count believed the bluff monarch's fears chimerical. He had so long seen the Malouines quiet, that although he knew their aspirations after liberty and independence to be real and serious, yet he did not think them capable of asserting them by force of arms. But Isabella knew that something was about to be done, and she therefore remained as much to protect him in case of danger, as to await the hour which should signal the outbreak. Her position was difficult; her sympathies were with Michel. She understood that a free city, proud of its liberties, should wish to possess its own citadel, free from what it considered foreign troops; she comprehended its desire for self-taxation; and able as it was to defend itself, she believed it entitled to continue as it had existed for ten centuries. But then her own father headed these foreign soldiers, and there might be danger to him. She hoped and believed there was none; but she remained up to be ready in case of any serious events, resolved to die herself, if necessary for him.

The count then sat calmly in an arm-chair, softly cushoned, and covered with Genoa velvet; while Isabella leaned her elbows on a table, to appearance reading a huge folio, but really wrapped in her own thoughts. Suddenly she heard the horn sound from the summit of La Generale, and started to her feet, her volume falling on the ground in her haste.

"What is it? who calls?" exclaimed the count, rubbing his eyes.

Isabella listened, but replied not, while the governor rose and harkened, not yet sufficiently awake to undersand what had occurred. Two minutes later, the roar of artillery, then the cries of sentries, the sound of trumpet and the beat of drums, told him some event of alarming import was going on.

"In the name of God, what means this?" said he, about to rush out. "Have the mad Leaguers learned the king's presence here, and came to break their heads against stone walls!"

"Stay, my dear father, stay," cried Isabella passionately; "there is danger without, and I should die if you go."

"Nay, child, I must go. What is it, Choppau!" he added, as a soldier entered in hot haste.

"My lord, a revolt of the citizens. They fire cannon on the castle gates, and are at least ten thousand," said the alarmed soldier.

"Tush, tush!" exclaimed Henry entering; "talk not *so* big, my man. Go to the ramparts and command that they cease all firing. Bid your officer ask ten minute's truce, and say that Henry of Navarre will himself treat with them."

"Sire!" cried the astonished count, while the soldier rushed out to obey his sovereign's command.

"De Fontaines," continued the king calmly, "there is no time to be lost; answer my questions quickly."

"I await your majesty's commands," replied the other, bewildered beyond all possibility of description at what was going on around him.

"How many men have you?"

"One hundred and thirty-six, sire."

"For how long have you ammunition, supposing the powder-magazine in their hands?"

"Not for one moment. It is all kept there, sire, for safety," said De Fontaines, still more astounded.

"How long could you hold out, supposing the Generale in the enemy's power, the powder-magazine captured, and fifty-seven devils of Malouines raging within!"

"Not five minutes, sire; the men would fear——"

"The blowing up of the magazine!"

"Your majesty! I am lost in amazement; explain yourself, sire," continued the stupefied soldier.

"De Fontaines, the Generale is in their hands; the powder-magazine is theirs; their chief threatens to blow it up if we do not surrender; and I am a prisoner on parole!" said the king, half amused at the other's alarm.

De Fontaines sank on a chair, overwhelmed with confusion, shame and astonishment.

"But—how—in—the—holy—name, did they get there?"

"Your Malouines are good sailors—they climbed up the tower from the sea, deceiving the sentry, by name Henry the fourth of France, and taking him prisoner," said the king bitterly.

"The foul fiend," exclaimed De Fontaines, "must be at the bottom of this."

"No; but one as clever," said the Bearnais, looking fixedly at Isabella, who was pale and red alternately, as various emotions affected her.

"Who, sire?"

"Master Secretary Michel, my wise governor!" replied the king sarcastically.

"Sire," said De Fontaines, rising with dignity, "let me go seek death. I have deserved it."

"My father! Your majesty, stop him! he is desperate!" cried Isabella passionately.

"Remain, De Fontaines. You are a brave soldier, but one deeper than you has overcome you. We must surrender. I cannot risk my life for one town, and my peculiar position in regard to the League commands me to be on friendly terms with St. Malo, though defeated. They will take the castle; let them have it quietly," and he took up a sheet of paper. "Send this safe-conduct to Michel, and let him come here and treat with us for the capitulation."

De Fontaines turned round to his daughter in despair. "Isabella, am I awake! Do I dream!"

"No time is to be lost. Lady Isabella, do you bear this to Master Secretary; give him our royal word that it shall be respected."

Blushing, trembling, and yet proud of her mission Isabella went forth. She found the court full of soldiers, some with torches, some with arms, while women and children sat sobbing and screaming in corners. She passed through the whole party, all making way, and stood at the barred gate of the Generale.

"Who comes!" said a stern voice, while the clank of arms was heard.

"I bear a message to General Michel," replied the young girl in a firm voice.

"Ah! Isabella, is that you! Why here at this hour?" exclaimed the clear voice of the young leader of the audacious band within.

"I bear in my hand a safe-conduct for Michel de la Bardeliere, signed by the hand of Henry of Navarre, king of France, who demands to treat with General Michel for the capitulation of the fortress of St. Malo."

It was now first known that the Generale and the powder-magazine were in the hands of the enemy. The mass of soldiers dispersed to look after their private effects, and to prepare for a movement which all felt to be inevitable. Michel opened the door, and came forth boldly. His first step—Isabella had fled—was to seek the ramparts. All was still. The citizens had understood at once the meaning of a truce.

"Citizens," he exclaimed in a loud voice, "let not a gun be fired until firing recommences from within. The castle is ours, and before daylight the gates will be opened."

A terrific shout arose of "Long live Michel! Long live St. Malo!" and then the young man directed his steps towards the apartment where Henry IV. and the governor awaited him. His face was pale, but his brow was firm, and lips compressed. There was a flash of triumph in his eye, that showed the joy he felt at his certain victory. When he entered the council-chamber he found himself in presence of the king, the Count de Fontaines and his daughter.

The king arose, which showed that he meant to treat with Michel as an equal for the moment, and seated himself only when the other was seated also.

"Sir Michel," said he graciously, for he could assume gentleness, though in reality furious at his defeat and the loss of such a town, "I had hoped to have won over the Malouines to our royal selves. It seems they prefer independence. Far be it from me to wish to force them to comply. I prefer hoping that time may bring them to wiser councils. The castle then, I willingly place in your hands, and only ask for my men an honorable capitulation."

"Such is my wish, sire—arms and baggage, but the treasure and ammunition must be ours, replied Michel gravely. "We have supported the garrison long enough, and as men who know the value of money, we consider what the treasury contains to be our due."

"God have mercy on me!" cried De Fontaines, turning very pale, for the king knew nothing of his funds.

"How much is there!" inquired the king, almost inclined to smile.

"I cannot say," replied the count; "ask my secretary. He knows far better than I do."

"Nothing of consequence," said Michel quietly. "It is, however, understood that the garrison march out with arms and baggage; and no hostilities take place in the interval between the contracting parties."

The king acquiesced by a nod, Michel took up a sheet of paper, and in a bold, clear hand noted down the particulars of the capitulation. He then handed it over to the king to sign. Henry IV. read it through without a word, but his quivering lip and half-closed eyes showed the fury that filled his mind. It began:

"Terms of the Capitulation of the Citadel of St. Malo, agreed to between Henry IV. King of France and Navarre, and Michel Fortet de la Bardeliere, Provisional Dictator of St. Malo," &c. The monarch, however, made no remark, signing one, and taking another signed by Michel. The count and his daughter figured as witnesses. Then Michel rose, bowed gallantly but rather haughtily, and prepared to leave the room.

"Stay," said Henry IV., who saw all the value of attaching such a man personally to himself, feeling convinced, as he did, that St. Malo must be his at last. "Michel de la Bardeliere, I can respect and esteem in you a loyal enemy. I wish, however, public circumstances apart, to be your friend, and therefore beg your acceptance of a gift."

"Your majesty mistakes; you have in your possession no gift that a Malouine can accept, replied Michel rather haughtily.

"Dictator of the Republic of St. Malo," said the king almost good humoredly, "I have.—Count de Fontaines, the best way of sealing an alliance such as I wish to enter into with my dear friends the Malouines, is to marry the republic to one of mine. Michel loves your daughter, and I believe your daughter"——

"Sire, I fall from the clouds—I cannot breathe—I am faint with emotion—it is not possible!"

"Sire," said Michel, deeply moved, "your majesty has a noble way of forgiving your enemies. In acting as I have done, I have been solely actuated by a strong sense of duty. Be assured that my personal gratitude and friendship will be as enduring as my life. I own that I love the Lady Isabella, but I never hoped"——

"But is it possible that my daughter can have encouraged a young man employed in my house as a secretary?" said the governor, perfectly aghast with horror.

"My dear father," replied Isabella, "one of whom you made a companion and a friend. You have never refused me anything yet, and you will not now."

The Count de Fontaines sank in a chair. The king tapped him gently on the shoulder.

"Come, my old and faithful friend," he said, "do oblige your sovereign. You know I am no hard master."

"Sire, I can refuse you nothing. But to give my daughter to one who has deceived me, who has degraded me, who has captured a castle under my command"——

"De Fontaines, Henry the Fourth mounted guard, and was overcome by the audacious valor of this youth. None will dare blame you. It is I upon whom the disgrace will fall."

De Fontaines held out his hand to Michel, whom in reality he loved. The other pressed it, and hurried away; his most ardent dreams realized beyond his brightest hope.

CHAPTER VIII.

The postern-gate opened to let Michel pass, after he had placed his own sentries over the whole castle, and then he went forth to announce to the citizens assembled without, that at daylight the castle that had so long frowned above their heads would be in their power. The young man was received with rapture. He immediately ordered a portion of the guard to remain under arms, sending the rest to take an hour's refreshment. He then asked Porcon and ten others of the notable citizens to accompany him to his house, where he found his mother and sister sitting up in a state of deep agitation and excitement.

"My son," cried the fond mother, on seeing him enter, while his sister embraced him cordially, "what is all this I hear! Your name, unjustly execrated until now, has been this night lauded to the skies."

"My mother, the cause is simply this: my fellow-citizens hitherto have not known me; they know me now."

"I never doubted you," said his sister warmly.

"I knew you did not, Caterina," said the brother gently. "But I must talk with my friends; I can but tell you now, that you will in a few days welcome a new sister. Isabella is mine!"

This was said in a whisper, and then Michel seated himself at a table with his friends. Their discourse fell at once on the form of government which the free city of St. Malo should assume. The young man, true to his classical traditions, proposed that they should appoint a consul and a senate, the whole spiritually dependent on their bishop, but in reality free, the priest having no part in temporal affairs. Michel, however, indulged in no illusions. He was aware that despite their victory their position was difficult, and was perhaps only tenable as long as civil wars continued to weaken France. But he chose that they should keep their entire independence as long as possible; that if the day of servitude should ever come, they might fall nobly, securing to themselves immunities and privileges such as their position deserved. His friends adopted his ideas without hesitation, and then, having partaken of refreshment, they departed to summon the old members of the commonality to confirm or reject their decision. Michel remained with his family, who now asked of him an explanation of what had passed. The young leader of the successful revolt gladly satisfied their curiosity, and had just concluded amid exclamations of admiration and astonishment from both, when a servant entered.

"What is it, Jean!" said Michel.

"His reverence, Charles de Bourneuf, Bishop and Lord of St. Malo, wishes to see you," replied the youth.

"Let him enter," said Michel coldly. "Dear mother and sister, leave me alone a while with him."

The two women acquiesced, and Michel remained alone. A moment later, the bishop entered. He was a middle-sized, slight-made man, with an expression of great cunning, and a countenance in general expressive of inordinate ambition and lust of power and wealth.

"Hail, savior of Gaul," cried he enthusiastically. "You have the reptile in your hands. The enemy of our church, the hertic usurper is taken; a power greater than any held by man for ages, is yours. Use it well, Michel, and heaven and earth have no rewards great enough for you."

"Explain yourself," said Michel quietly, at the same time offering the bishop a seat.

"Michel, are you not aware that Henry of Navarre is a heretic?" began the bishop.

"He *was* a heretic, but to gain a crown he has abjured," replied Michel in his driest tones, "and, although still suspected of being of the new religion, is at least in name a Roman Catholic, and servitor of his holiness the pope."

"You say truly, Michel. He is still a heretic, and as such unfit to reign in France. On the other hand, there is the League of all true Catholics, which seeks to place on the throne a prince devoted to the interests of the church. But Henry, supported by the devil and Calvin, is a great general, and we have not been able to overcome him. It has been left for you to perform this wondrous feat. He is your prisoner. Michel, the interests of our religion, the salvation of the monarchy, are in your hands. Declare for the League, give up the Bearnais as hostage to them, and the war is over; peace will reign, the true interests of God will be triumphant, and your name will be everlastingly glorious."

"Rather, then, let it be everlastingly infamous," replied Michel firmly: "for I have signed a convention with Henry of Navarre and France; and mark me, my lord bishop, at dawn he rides forth freely."

"Never!" said Charles furiously. "I am lord here, and I will not allow it. I am hereditary ruler in St. Malo, and no treaty is valid without my signature. Never will I sign my name to a wicked and absurd capitulation that sets a heretic and a usurper free."

"Then, your reverence, the treaty must live without your signature. It is signed, and must be carried into effect."

"Who will dare to carry it out in defiance of me!"

"I will, my lord bishop! I braved last night and this morning greater dangers than any you can place in my way. I braved the ascent of the Generale by a single rope, the threatening sword of Henry the Fourth, and for two years the contempt of my fellow-citizens. Mark me; reading, philosophy and reflection have taught me that the difference between Romanism and Protestantism is a matter of feeling. There are abuses on both sides, but the balance is with us. I am not bigoted to the one or the other, and like not sudden changes; but rather than submit to the rule of a priest, and change masters, I pledge myself in six months to make St. Malo as strong a hold of Reformation as La Rochelle. I respect the sincere piety of my countrymen, but, myself half a Huguenot, I should not grieve to see all my countrymen so. But I will not, in so grave a matter, take any initiative; they are good and happy. But mark me, Charles de Bourneuf, no tampering with our liberties. I am neither for king nor league—I am for the liberties of St. Malo. But, in preference to the League, I would accept the king."

"But you, a simple citizen, a merchant, a trader, how dare you resist your hereditary lord, the bishop of St. Malo! Michel, fear not only the excommunication of the church, but temporal punishment."

At this instant a deputation of citizens entered, headed by Porcon. They bowed slightly to the bishop—profoundly to Michel.

"Michel, Fortet de la Bardeliere," said Porcon in a voice of deep emotion, "I have submitted your proposition to the citizens, and they have decided that St. Malo is an independent commonwealth, governed by a consul, a senate of fifty, and a town-council of one hundred—all elected by the people. In token of their deep gratitude to you, the savior of your country, they declare unanimously that you are consul for four years. Long live the Republic and its first consul!"

Michel closed his eyes to check the strong feelings that overcame him. The bishop advanced furiously towards the deputation.

"And my rights?" he asked—he asked with clenched fists, says the old chronicle.

"Charles de Bourneuf," said Michel firmly, "return to your palace and leave it not without further orders. We respect you in your spiritual capacity, but your known devotion to a foreign party causes the city to declare that you are forever excluded from its temporal councils."

Michel had always objected to the interference of priests with government, but, in those days of spiritual bondage, he threw in the party allusion to soothe the bigoted. The priest went out muttering words of revenge, and shut himself up in his palace, which he never left again for four years, except under good guard. Michel received on his shoulders with humility the furred cloak of ancient days worn by the lords of St. Malo, allowed the tiara to be placed on his head and the sword by his side, and then marched forth, to carry out the terms of the capitulation. As the sun rose he entered the castle, where, to his great surprise, he found a chapel fitted up for his marriage, which there and then was celebrated by the command of the king. Then, trumpets sounding and colors flying, and all military honors rendered to them, the garrison, headed by the king and count, marched out, Michel accompanying them some distance. At last they parted, with many mutual good wishes, and the consul returned to his native city, to organize and consolidate his government.

During four years Michel ruled as consul, beloved by his countrymen, whom he made rich, prosperous, and happy. His views were enlarged and comprehensive, and his first tho't was to foster commerce—the right hand of civilization. St. Malo became wealthy to a proverb, enjoying as she did the greatest blessing of a state—peace. But at the end of four years, war ceased in France; Henry IV. was universally recognized as king; the Pope allowed him to be a good Catholic; and every town and city in the land did homage. He sent word to Michel that he could not resist the advice of his ministers, but must reduce St. Malo to allegiance. Michel was too clearsighted not to be aware that resistance was useless. He sent, however, a haughty message to the king, in the name of the senate, for he would not join even in the least appearance of submission. He spoke as Cromwell might have done to Louis XIV., and the terms offered by the senate were accepted. Henry IV. forbade any Protestant chapels to be built within three leagues; the people were exempt from taxes for six years; they chose their own guard; they elected their own magistrates; had a prior and two consuls to try all causes; in fact, they simply owned themselves a city of France, and remained as they were.

Though not in importance one tithe of what it was, St. Malo is still an important place, and there are many even now who would gladly return to the good old times under the rule of their first and last republican consul, Michel Fortet de la Bardeliere, whose descendants have uniformly served their city well, either as magistrates, merchants, or sailors, preserving religiously in their family the legend of the Rock Republic.

The general reader, however, connects the name with smuggling and contraband brandy, and is almost always ignorant of the daring feats which have induced us to recall the name of Michel de la Bardeliere.

ANIMATED CLOCKS.

In China the inhabitants of the provinces turn their cats to a most useful purpose, if we may believe the following story, which is related by M. Huc, in his Travels in China:—

"One day, when we went to pay a visit to some families of Chinese Christian peasants, we met, near a farm, a young lad, who was taking a buffalo to graze along our path. We asked him, carelessly, as we passed, whether it was yet noon. The child raised his head to look at the sun, but it was hidden behind thick clouds, and he could read no answer there. 'The sky is so cloudy,' said he, 'but wait a moment;' and with these words he ran towards the farm, and came back a few minutes afterwards with a cat in his arms. 'Look here,' said he; 'it is not noon yet; and he showed us the cat's eyes, by pushing up the lids with his hands. We looked at the child with surprise, but he was evidently in earnest; and the cat, though astonished, and not much pleased at the experiment made on her eyes, behaved with most exemplary complaisance. 'Very well,' said we, 'thank you;' and he then let go the cat, who made her escape pretty quickly, and we continued our route. To say the truth, we had not at all understood the proceeding; but we did not wish to question the little pagan, lest he should find out that we were Europeans by birth.

As soon as ever we reached the farm, however, we made haste to ask our Christains whether they could tell the hour by looking into a cat's eyes. They seemed surprised at the question; but as there was no danger in confessing to them our ignorance of the properties of the cat's eyes, we related what had just taken place. That was all that was necessary; our complaisant neophytes immediately gave chase to all the cats in the neighborhood. They brought us three or four, and explained in what manner they might be made use of for watches. They pointed out that the pupils of their eyes went on constantly growing narrower until twelve o'clock, when they became like a fine line, as thin as a hair, drawn perpendicular across the eye, and that after twelve the dilation recommenced. When we attentively examined the eyes of all the cats at our disposal, we concluded that it was past noon, as all eyes perfectly agreed upon the point. We have had some hesitation in speaking of this Chinese discovery, as it may tend to injure the interest of the clock-making trade, and interfere with the sale of watches; but all considerations must give way to the spirit of progress. All important discoveries tend in the first instance to injure private interests; but we hope, nevertheless, that watches will continue to be made, because, among the number of persons who may wish to know the hour, there will, most likely, be some who will not give themselves the trouble to run after the cat, or who may fear some danger to their own eyes from too close examination of her's."

There was once a clergyman in New Hampshire, noted for his long sermons and indolent habits. "How is it," said a man to his neighbor, "that Parson ——, the laziest man living, writes these interminable sermons?" "Why," said the other, "he probably gets to writing and is too lazy to stop."

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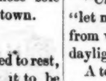
Amandine, for the cure of chapped hands, and softening the skin, for sale by EBEN FULLER, Druggist.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE.



I offer for sale that beautiful stand in Augusta, on the East side of the river, where I recently resided, known by the name of the Riley House, together with one acre of land on which the house stands. Terms liberal. Enquire of CHARLES SAFFORD, of Augusta, or of the subscriber at Kendall's Mills.

JOHN PHILBRICK.

Augusta, Feb. 12, 1855. 6w8

DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE.

The Great Remedy for Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma and Consumption.

WARRANTED TO CURE.

Two boxes have cured a bad Cold.
Two to six boxes have cured raising of Blood.
Three to five boxes have cured Whooping Cough.
Two to four boxes have cured Croup.
Five to eight boxes have cured Asthma.
Six to twelve boxes have cured Consumption.

Manufactured by S. D. FULLER & CO, 4 Wilson lane, Boston, Mass.

P. R. SLATER & CO., General Wholesale and Retail Agents, No. 3 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the country; also, by the Manufacturers, No. 4 Wilson Lane, Boston, Mass. 6m12

WANTED!

300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN to act as Local and Travelling Agents in a business, easy, useful, and honorable, at a salary of $100 per month. A capital of $5 *only* required. No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp, or a three cent piece, and address, post paid,

A. B. MARTYN,
6w7 Plaistow, N. H.

Dry Goods selling at great Bargains, at 7 POTTER & BARTLETT'S.

$10,000 WORTH OF READY MADE CLOTHING AND CLOTHS,

Bought at the present low prices, of which purchasers can have the benefit by calling at **Bosworth's well known Clothing Emporium.** Those wishing to buy Cloths by the yard, together with Trimmings, cannot fail to be suited; Also Coat Cords and Bindings and every variety of FURNISHING GOODS; RUBBER and OIL CLOTH CLOTHING constantly on hand wholesale or retail. *CUSTOM WORK* done up in the most fashionable and durable manner; Also, CUTTING done at short notice.

B. T. BOSWORTH, No. 2, North's Block,
Nearly opposite the Stanley House.
Augusta, Oct. 10, 1854. 42

ONIONS.

100 BUSHELS, in prime order, for sale by 5tf JOHN McARTHUR.

Heaves.

Dr. YOUNG'S HEAVE POWDERS, a sure and safe remedy for Heaves, Coughs, Broken Wind, &c., for sale by WM. BLACK, Druggist and Apothecary, Cor. Water Street and Market Sqr. 6

Tuck Memorandums, a good variety, for sale by 48 EDWARD FENNO.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

It is not nearly so interesting, especially to the afflicted, as are the following certificates in favor of

The Great European Cough Remedy.

Read and judge for yourselves, and if you are afflicted with a cough, or have any disorder of the Chest or Lungs, *give the Medicine a fair trial.*

From Dr. Rust.

South Paris, Dec. 6, 1854.

Rev. Walter Clarke.—*Dear Sir*:—During the past year I have had occasion to know of the beneficial effects of your European Cough Remedy in several instances, and from the representations of those who have given it a fair trial, I have no hesitation in saying that I believe it to be one of the best medicines to be found, for Consumption and Chronic Pulmonary Complaints in general. Your obedient servant,

WM. A. RUST, M. D.

From H. A. Chandler, Esq., Agent.

Bath, Maine, April 17th, 1854.

Rev. Walter Clarke.—*Dear Sir*:—I have but three bottles of your Cough Medicine on hand, the more it becomes known the better it is liked. There is not one of its many purchasers but that speak in highest terms of its virtues. There are many families in this city who would not be without the European Cough Remedy on any account. I enclose other twenty dollars, please send me another 1dz immediately. Respectfully Yours, HENRY A. CANDLER.

Remarkable cure of Phthisic with a severe Cough, communicated by Mr. Brewster, Postmaster, Curtis' Corner, August 20, 1855.

Rev. Walter Clarke.—*Dear Sir*:—Mr. Samuel Shaw, residing in Greene, Kennebec Co., Me., has been afflicted with the Phthisic for a number of years, for the past winter he was so distressed for breath that he could not lie down at last, hearing of the European Cough Remedy, he sent for a bottle, and commenced taking it; he was greatly relieved by the first dose, and from that time he rested well at night, a few bottles completed a cure, and he now desires to recommend the medicine to others, as he is fully assured that it is worthy of the utmost confidence.

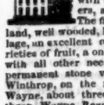
Agents supplied by the Proprietor, Cornish, Me. Sold in Augusta by T. C. NOBLE, J. W. COFREN, and W. BLACK; Hallowell, W. Johnson; Gardiner, Tobey & Smith, and by special Agents throughout the country. Trial Bottles 25 cents each, large bottles containing the quantity of four small ones 75 cents.

Feb. 18, 1855. 9

To Persons who Suffer with Corns,

Hard or soft, or in-growing nails, we would recommend Mr. J. BRIGGS, as the most competent and successful operator we have ever met with. His long experience and extensive practice in Boston and New York, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati, and numerous towns and cities in the Western and New England States, makes him competent in his profession. He makes no display of magic acids, but simply sits down, and with little or no pain removes your corns success-fully, and in a manner that the most incredulous would have no doubt of his skill and the cure. Operating Office, 231 Congress St., near the Court House, Portland. 3m8

HAINS' FARM, OXEN, &c.



The farm formerly owned by the late Walter Hains is now offered for sale, together with the stock, consisting of oxen, cows, heifers, about 40 sheep, and farming untensils. The farm contains about 175 acres—40 of woodland, well wooded, lying within two miles of Winthrop Village, an excellent orchard, recently engrafted to choice varieties of fruit, a one story house with basement, two barns, with all other necessary out-buildings, well fenced with permanent stone wall—situate in the north west part of Winthrop, on the road leading from Winthrop Village to Wayne, also three miles from the several villages of Winthrop, Wayne, Readfield, and North Wayne Scythe Factory. The location is delightful, the soil unsurpassed for producing corn, wheat, hay, &c., as the records of the Kennebec County Ag. Society will show, the tiller is never obliged to go to New York to mill, and the town second to none in the State for business, morality, and low rate of taxes. Personal examination of both town and farm will give better satisfaction to the purchaser than any description. Terms, $1000 down, and the remainder on time, if desired, with good security.

JOHN MAY.

Refer to Dr. Holmes, Winthrop; Wm. G. Sibley, Esq., Rockland; Mr. Richard Caswell, Mercer; Col. Henry Mabe, Wales.

Winthrop, Feb. 19, 1855. 9

Soaps.

A large assortment of Fancy SOAPS, for shaving and toilet use, for sale by 4 WM. BLACK.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Augusta, near Ladd's Mills, known as the Grant, formerly the Guild Farm, two miles westerly from the city.

Said farm contains 156 acres of first rate land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and woodland. The buildings are a good two story dwelling-house, two barns, one 70 by 38